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*COUNTY COUNCILS OF MIDLOTHIAN AND
PEEBLESSHIRE*

*AND BURGHS OF
BONNYRIGG and LASSWADE, DALKEITH, INNERLEITHEN,
LOANHEAD, MUSSELBURGH, PEEBLES, PENICUIK*

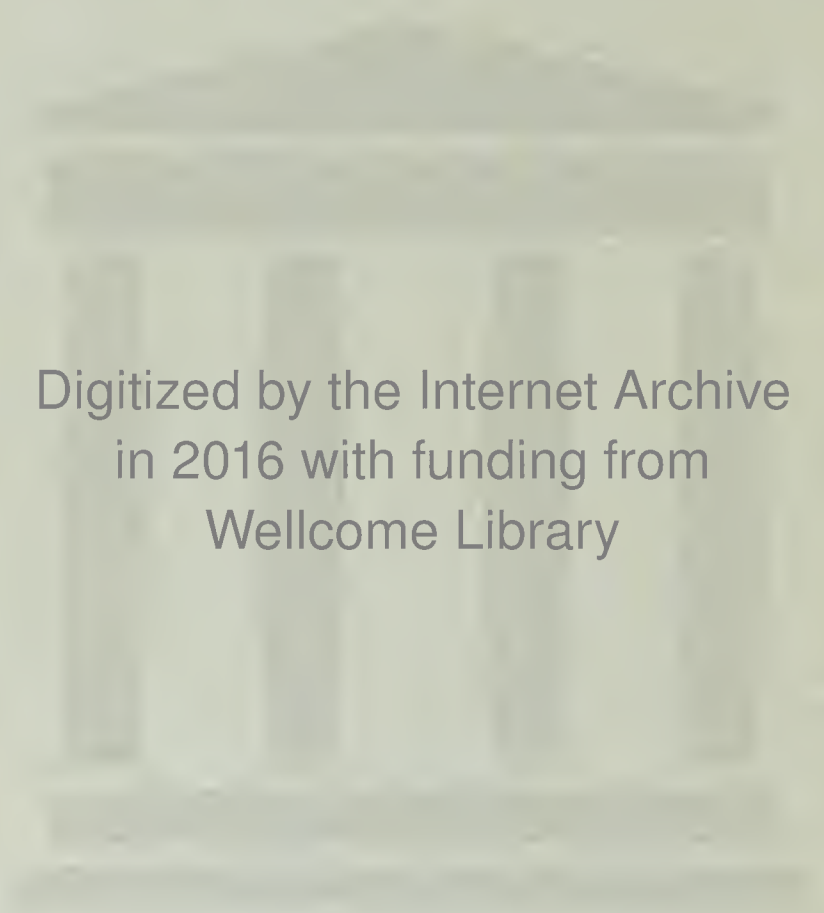
ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For the Year 1972





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STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES COUNTY COUNCILS

Medical Officer of Health:

JAMES MACLACHLAN, M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H., D.I.H., F.R.S.H.

Depute Medical Officer of Health:

JAMES DOW, M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officers:

WILLIAM C. SHEPHERD, M.B., Ch.B.

MARGARET MCKENZIE, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.(Edin.), C.P.H.
(For duties with the Orthopaedic services)

Medical Officers:

†PATRICIA A. FORDER, M.B., Ch.B.

*BEATRICE M. FORREST, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

WILLIAM HARAN, M.B., Ch.B.

CLAIRE KISELY, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.(Edin.)

MAIRI H. LACK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

LEAH V. ROSENBLOOM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

†ELIZABETH M. SOMERVILLE, M.B., Ch.B.

*CATHERINE O. TAPPER, M.B., Ch.B.

†SADIE D. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Dental Officer

JAMES PEATIE, L.D.S.

Dental Officers:

R. W. BRAZENALL, L.D.S.

J. B. CLARK, L.D.S.

J. L. CLARK, L.D.S.

†A. DAVIDSON, B.D.S.

R. A. HODGKINS, L.D.S.

†B. B. GIBBONS, L.D.S.

†W. MORISON, L.D.S.

K. S. MACPHAIL, L.D.S.

I. M. MIDDLEMASS, B.D.S.

R. J. NEWLANDS, L.D.S.

Dr L. RAE,

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.D.S.

G. M. SOUTER, L.D.S.

N. P. THOMSON, B.D.S.

Dr W. A. WHITE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.D.S.

County Nursing Superintendent and Supervisor of Midwives:

*JEAN M. TINCH, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

†ELIZABETH H. MARSHALL, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., D.N.

Depute County Nursing Superintendents:

IRENE E. MUIR, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., D.N.

ISABEL H. E. ROBERTSON, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Superintendent Physiotherapist:

CHAS. A. MACMILLAN, M.C.S.P.

Administrative Officer:

ROBERT SMITH

*Resigned during Year †Appointed during Year

Further Joint Staff:

Dental Auxiliary . 4 (†2)	Dental Surgery Assistants 19 (incl. *3 †6)
Physiotherapists . 8 (incl. †3 *2)	Milk Officers . . . 3
Clerical . . . 13 (incl. *1 †2)	

Consultants

Chest Physician—K. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.(E)

Orthodontic Surgeon:

J. H. MARTIN, F.D.S., D.Orth.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

W. O. PETRIE, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., D.O.

Dental Anaesthetist:

G. MACGREGOR ROSE, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.(Edin.), L.D.S., D.A.

MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL

Consultants

Geriatrician:

JAS. WILLIAMSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.(E.)

Chest Physician:

ROSE I. L. DONALDSON, M.D.

Psychiatrist:

T. L. PILKINGTON, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.P.M.(Eng.)

PEEBLES COUNTY COUNCIL

County Sanitary Inspector:

I. R. M. GUTHRIE

Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

JOHN B. FORREST

Meat Inspectors (Part time):

P. J. WILSON, M.R.C.V.S. DUNCAN ROBERTSON, M.R.C.V.S.

Health Visitors:

MARGARET C. P. ROSS, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

ISABELLA CLARKE, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Health Visitor-District Nurse-Midwives:

JANET T. STARK, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

HEATHER M. HERSCHELL, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

*AUDREY CHANEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Nurse-Midwife:

VIOLET A. TURNER, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

†MOIRA BOTHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M., D.N.Cert.

District Nurse:

*ISABELLA ANGUS, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

*CHRISTIE M. CAMERON, R.G.N.

†AGNES RANKIN, E.N.

*Resigned during Year †Appointed during Year

Nursing Auxiliary:
†JOHANNA ZABIEGA

Consultant
Orthopaedic Surgeon
G. W. BAKER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.(E.), M.Ch. Orth.

PEEBLES BURGH

Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

*E. S. DUNCAN

†ROBERT JOHNSTONE

INNERLEITHEN BURGH

Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

ANDREW FAIRNIE

*Resigned during Year

†Appointed during Year

PREFACE

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Public Health Service for the County Councils of Midlothian and Peeblesshire for the year 1972. This will be the last of these Reports.

The National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1972 came into being and heralded the integration of the health services in April 1974, when the present division of hospitals, general practice and public health will cease. Thereafter the present Public Health Service will no longer be a Local Authority responsibility and its work will continue in a re-organised form administered by Area Health Boards. Liaison between Regional Local Authorities and Area Health Boards will be essential in such matters as the health of school children, communicable disease, social work, environmental hygiene and housing.

During the past decade the primary care team, usually consisting of general medical practitioners, public health nurses, and the paramedical professions, has proved to be an effective method of providing health care to the patient. Nursing resources have been used with more efficiency by the employment of ancillary staff on duties not requiring fully trained personnel. Domiciliary Midwifery has been replaced largely by hospital midwifery, while pre- and post-natal care has been given by the primary care team. District Nursing has been modified to cope with the patient's early discharge after a short stay in hospital. Health Visiting has moved away from a child-orientated background to that of the whole family unit and there has been increasing involvement in assessment and in screening procedures in all age groups. Similarly the Community Physiotherapy Service, which originally treated children only, has gradually devoted more time to the care of the elderly and the handicapped, has worked from Health Centres, and has liaised with general medical practitioners.

During 1972 vital statistics continued to show areas where health care was most needed. Two-thirds of the deaths in infants under one year old occurred in the first four weeks of life. Deaths at all ages were due mostly to ischaemic heart disease followed by cancer and cerebrovascular disease. Cases of tuberculosis continued to occur despite better housing conditions, strict contact tracing, B.C.G. vaccination, mass radiography and effective treatment.

Early in the year in Peeblesshire there was an outbreak of brucellosis involving twelve human cases all of whom showed the same supply of "standard" milk, that is, unpasteurised milk which meets required bacteriological standards. Two cows in the herd suspected were found to be excretors of *Brucella Abortus* and so their milk was pasteurised. Subsequently a random sample of bottled milk proved positive for the organism and therefore the whole herd's milk production was pasteurised. Although the danger of human infection appeared to have been eliminated, the first human case was confirmed three weeks later and so infection was presumed to have occurred prior to pasteurisation of the milk supply.

Late in the year a food poisoning outbreak, resulting in 316 notified cases, occurred mainly in the Burgh of Penicuik, Midlothian, and the source of infection with *Salmonella typhimurium* phage type U65 was traced to the consumption of unpasteurised milk supplied to a Penicuik Supermarket by a Peeblesshire farm licensed to sell a designated but unpasteurised milk. Investigation at the farm led to one cow being confirmed as an excretor of the causative organism in her milk and to a number of other cows being suspected of having been infected earlier. Notification of Salmonellosis in cattle should be required and the widest use of pasteurised milk for human consumption should be encouraged.

I wish to thank members of both County Councils, general medical practitioners, hospital staffs, officials of other departments and voluntary workers for their co-operation, and to pay tribute to the work of the Health Department staff.

James Maclachlan,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY BUILDINGS,
GEORGE IV BRIDGE,
EDINBURGH EH1 1HJ

October 1973

COUNTY OF MIDLOTHIAN

VITAL STATISTICS, 1972

	Midlothian	Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	Dalkeith	Loanhead	Musselburgh	Penicuik	Landward
Population, Census 1961	111,968	6,333	8,865	5,020	17,272	5,823	68,655
Population, Estimated 1972 (middle)	148,721	7,220	9,717	5,956	16,854	10,209	98,765
Live Births (corrected)	2,715	130	141	99	211	258	1,876
Illegitimate Births (corrected)	164	7	10	6	17	8	116
Still Births (corrected)	21	1	2	—	3	1	14
Marriages Registered	876	77	87	32	150	58	472
All deaths (corrected)	1,384	86	111	85	217	90	795
Deaths under one year (corrected)	40	5	1	2	2	3	27

CAUSES OF DEATH

Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	5	—	—	1	—	—	4
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	32	—	2	3	9	3	15
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	73	2	6	6	7	6	46
Malignant neoplasm of breast	27	4	4	2	5	—	12
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	19	1	—	2	5	1	10
Other malignant neoplasms	124	9	7	7	18	10	73
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	4	1	—	—	—	1	2
Diabetes mellitus	10	1	—	1	—	2	6
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency Anaemias	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other general diseases	7	—	1	—	1	—	5
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	20	1	2	—	4	2	11
Active rheumatic fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	13	—	2	2	4	—	5
Hypertensive disease	10	1	—	—	4	1	4
Ischaemic heart disease	403	24	32	22	67	20	238
Other forms of heart disease	33	—	2	—	7	1	23
Cerebrovascular disease	244	18	27	17	34	19	129
Other circulatory diseases	46	3	7	4	7	—	25
Influenza	14	1	1	—	1	3	8
Pneumonia	55	4	2	3	10	3	33
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	51	—	6	3	9	3	30
Other respiratory diseases	14	—	—	1	3	—	10
Peptic ulcer	8	1	—	—	1	1	5
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cirrhosis of liver	7	—	—	1	2	1	3
Other digestive diseases	13	1	1	—	1	—	10
Nephritis and nephrosis	12	—	—	—	2	1	9
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Infections of kidney	6	1	—	—	—	2	3
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	11	—	—	—	4	1	6
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other complications of pregnancy, child- birth and the puerperium	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of skin, musculoskeletal system, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital anomalies of nervous system	5	2	—	—	1	—	2
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other congenital anomalies	4	—	—	1	—	1	2
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	16	2	—	1	1	1	11
Other causes of perinatal mortality	5	1	—	—	—	—	4
Senility without mention of psychosis	3	1	—	1	—	—	1
Ill-defined and unknown causes	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	22	2	2	2	—	1	15
Other road vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the home	19	3	1	1	1	1	12
Other violence	24	1	1	2	3	3	14
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	9	1	2	—	3	1	2
All causes	1,384	86	111	85	217	90	795

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR THE COUNTY
(Landward and Burghal) per 1,000 population

	1972	1971	Scotland*
Birth Rate (corrected)	18.3	20.4	17.0
Death Rate, all Causes (corrected)	9.3	8.5	12.1
Death Rate, Tuberculosis (corrected)	0.03	0.01	0.03
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total Births	8.0	14.0	13.0
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	15.0	11.0	19.0

*Excluding Large Burghs

AGES AT DEATH
Number of Deaths in the various Age Groups

Age	Midlothian	Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	Dalkeith	Loanhead	Musselburgh	Penicuik	Landward
Under 4 weeks	27	4	—	1	—	2	20
4 weeks—1 year	13	1	1	1	2	1	7
1—4 years	8	—	—	—	1	1	6
5—9 "	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
10—14 "	3	—	—	1	—	—	2
15—24 "	15	1	—	1	2	2	9
25—34 "	15	1	1	—	1	3	9
35—44 "	31	—	2	1	4	1	23
45—54 "	113	10	16	4	15	8	60
55—64 "	236	16	14	19	34	15	138
65—74 "	405	22	23	25	69	27	239
75—84 "	364	23	40	20	66	23	192
85 years and over	151	8	14	12	23	6	88
Totals	1,384	86	111	85	217	90	795

Infantile Mortality

Deaths up to 1 year classified according to cause—

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks-1 Year
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	F	—	1
Meningococcal infection	F	—	1
Other general diseases	M	—	1
Other forms of heart disease	F	—	1
Pneumonia	F	—	1
Other respiratory diseases	M	—	2
	F	—	1
Congenital anomalies of nervous system	M	2	1
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	F	—	2
Other congenital anomalies	M	1	—
	F	1	—
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	M	8	—
	F	8	—
Other causes of perinatal mortality	M	1	—
	F	4	—
Accidents in the home (part BE 50)	M	1	—
	F	—	1
Other violence (part BE 50)	M	—	1
	F	1	—
Total		27	13

NURSING ESTABLISHMENT

County Superintendent	1
Depute County Superintendents	3
Addiewell/Polbeth/West Calder	1 Dist. Nurse/Midwife/H. Visitor 2 Health Visitor 2 District Nurse/Midwife 1 District Nurse
Livingston (Craigshill Health Centre)/ Pumpherston	2 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitor 2 District Midwife 3½ District Nurse or District Nurse/Midwife 3 Health Visitor
East and Mid Calder/ Ratho/ Ratho Station/Kirknewton	1 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitor 1 District Nurse/Midwife 2 Health Visitor
Penicuik/Roslin/Bilston	4 District Nurse/Midwife 2½ District Nurse 5 Health Visitor
Loanhead/Lasswade/Polton/Bonnyrigg	3 District Nurse/Midwife 2 District Nurse 6 Health Visitor
Dalkeith/Danderhall/Pathhead	1 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitor 2 District Nurse/Midwife 2½ District Nurse 4 Health Visitor
Musselburgh/Wallyford/Whitecraig	3 District Nurse/Midwife 2½ District Nurse 4 Health Visitor
Easthouses/Mayfield/Newtongrange/ Gorebridge/Stow	1 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitor 3 District Nurse/Midwife 3½ District Nurse 6 Health Visitor
Balerno/Currie	1 District Nurse/Midwife/ Health Visitor 1 District Nurse/Midwife/ 2½ District Nurse 3 Health Visitor
Nursing Auxiliaries	2

Total 89

NURSING SERVICES

In November, 1972 Miss Jean M. Tinch resigned after 12 years with Midlothian and Peeblesshire as County Nursing Superintendent, to take up another appointment. Miss Elizabeth H. Marshall, formerly Depute Nursing Superintendent (Health Visiting) was promoted to fill the vacancy.

1972 was a memorable year for nursing with the publication of the Report "Nurses in an Integrated Health Service" and the Report of the Committee on Nursing (Briggs). Both Reports have provided stimuli for study and discussion throughout the profession. The passing of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1972 which authorises administrative reorganisation emphasised the disappointment felt by the Nursing Staff that the Mayston Report on Management Structure in the Local Authority Nursing Services had not been implemented. It is hoped that this important aid to integration may yet be put into operation before the appointed day of reorganisation so that the benefits may be experienced at field level and passed on to the community.

HOME NURSING

<i>District Nurse Visits</i>	<i>Cases</i>		<i>Visits</i>	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
1. <i>Home Nursing:</i>				
Under 5 years	367	348	1,056	856
5-64 years	1,183	1,567	17,358	17,229
65+ years	1,537	1,705	55,880	60,223
Total	3,087	3,620	74,294	78,305
2. <i>Supervisory:</i>				
Under 65 years	494	265	1,008	829
65 years and over	1,221	356	3,314	3,757
Total	1,715	621	4,322	4,586
Total Home Care Totals (1 & 2)	4,802	4,241	78,616	82,894
	<i>Sessions</i>		<i>Treatments</i>	
3. <i>Surgery Care</i>	2,750	2,902	24,248	23,747
Total visits/treatments			102,864	106,641

The above Table shows a continuing rise in the amount of nursing care given to the community particularly in the elderly age group. An increasing flow of patients is being discharged early from hospital to continue treatment at home. It has been possible to do the extra work by attachment of nursing staff to General Practitioners. Ambulant patients can be treated in the surgeries thus making economical use of nursing time.

HEALTH VISITING

<i>Home Visits</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
1. Expectant Mothers	289	462
2. Children born in 1972	2,960	11,972
3. Children born in 1971	2,148	8,182
4. Children born in 1967-1970	6,075	13,928
5. School Children	816	1,281
6. Persons aged 65 and over	786	1,981
7. Mental Health: care and after care	131	277
8. Other hospital after care	221	454
9. Tuberculosis households	190	426
10. Other infectious diseases	153	209
11. Problem Families	247	914
12. Other	571	782
13. Persons visited above at request of G.P. or Hospital	131	242
14. Waste visits	—	8,101

It will be noted that there has been a significant rise in health visiting services to the elderly and mentally ill. The slight reduction in work with expectant mothers and children born in 1972 may reflect the services of the Family Planning Services. Despite further development of attachment schemes with General Practitioners it is doubtful if further expansion of the Health Visitors' vital contribution to community health can take place without the provision of personal transport for every member of the Nursing Staff.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

<i>On Register</i> 31/12/71	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Off Register</i>	<i>Left Area</i>	<i>On Register</i> 31/12/72
78	3	16	8	57

VISITORS

	<i>C.N.S.</i>	<i>H.V.</i>	<i>N.M./H.V.</i>	<i>N./M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.W.I.</i>
Student Nurses	71	18	7	33	13	—
Pupil Nurses	54	14	4	15	41	—
Student Health Visitors	11	—	—	—	—	11
Department of Nursing Studies						
Edinburgh University	1	1	—	—	1	—
Management Studies	5	5	—	—	1	—
Overseas Student	1	1	—	—	—	—
Student Playgroup Organisers	2	2	—	—	—	—

MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

The County Council acts on behalf of the Foundation in the administration of the service.

Four categories of staff are employed:

“A” Registered Nurses.

“B” Enrolled Nurses.

“C” Persons with Home Nursing Experience.

“D” Nursing Assistants with no training.

Number on Staff 13

Number of cases 8

Registered Nurses were used for all cases.

FAMILY PLANNING

This service, which is provided on an agency basis by the Family Planning Association, has continued to expand most satisfactorily. Clinic sessions are held at the under-noted clinics:—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Time</i>
Curriehill	210 Lanark Road West, Currie	Mondays/Weekly 9.30-11.30 a.m.
Dalkeith Medical Centre	St Andrew Street, Dalkeith	Mondays/Monthly 9.30-11.30 a.m. Fridays/Weekly 9.30-11.30 a.m.
Craigshill Health Centre	Livingston	Wednesdays/Weekly 10.00-12.30 p.m. Wednesdays/Weekly 1.30-4.00 p.m.
Fisherrow	Hercus Loan, Musselburgh	Second Monday of every month 6.00-9.00 p.m. Thursdays/Weekly 9.30-11.30 a.m.
Bellman's Road	Penicuik	Thursdays/Weekly 9.30-11.30 a.m. Wednesdays/Third and last Wednes- days of every month 6.30-8.30 p.m.
West Calder	8 Polbeth Road, Polbeth	Thursdays/First and third Thursdays of every month 10.30-12.00 noon (recommenced June 1972)

The following are the number of women who attended clinics at least once during the year:—

Currie—177, Dalkeith—528, Livingston—484 Musselburgh—576,
Penicuik—444, West Calder (recommenced June 1972)—62.

In addition, 735 women resident in Midlothian, attended Family Planning Clinics held in Edinburgh.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY SERVICE (Musselburgh)

Evening sessions of this clinic have been held monthly during the year at Fisherrow Clinic.

While the attendance has again fallen as is shown in the following Table, there are approximately 200 women due for recall in 1973.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

Age	Marital State			Number of Children						Total
	M.	W.	S.	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
Under 20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–29 „	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4
30–34 „	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
35 and over	21	—	—	—	3	7	5	5	1	21
Total	28	—	—	1	6	10	5	5	1	28

CARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Local Authority Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Sessions:

Held by G.P.	761
Held by Midwife alone	163

Ante-natal:

1. Women attending	1075
2. New cases in (1) above	1043
3. Cases in (1) booked for hospital or private maternity home	872

Post-natal:

1. Woman attending	386
2. New cases in (1) above	380
3. Cases in (1) confined in hospital or private maternity home	276

Ante Natal Clinics

Physiotherapy was included in the team concerned with Mothercraft and contributed to the relaxation classes held at the following clinics: Currie, Langlaw, Bonnyrigg, Penicuik, Dalkeith and Musselburgh.

Dental Services—Expectant Mothers

Dental examination and treatment facilities are still freely available to all mothers who wish to take advantage of the County Scheme and who commence a course of treatment during pregnancy.

During the year 115 expectant mothers sought dental examination and advice at the clinics. 113 were referred for treatment and made a total of 650 clinic attendances. 68 mothers were made dentally fit by conservation, by provision of dentures or a combination of both. The remaining 54 were carried forward for completion in 1973.

Details of the work are set out hereunder:—

Inspection

	<i>New Cases Examined</i>	<i>With Dental Defects</i>	<i>New Cases Offered Treatment</i>
Bonnyrigg	19	19	19
Currie—Curriehill	2	2	2
Nether Currie.	2	2	2
Dalkeith Medical Centre	9	9	9
Woodburn	2	2	2
Danderhall.	2	2	2
East Calder	4	2	2
Easthouses—Bryans	3	3	3
Langlaw	—	—	—
Mayfield	19	19	19
Gorebridge	14	14	14
Loanhead	1	1	1
Mobile Dental Unit	1	1	1
Musselburgh—Fisherrow	4	4	4
Pinkie	5	5	5
Newtongrange	4	4	4
Penicuik—Bellman's Road	16	16	16
Eastfield	1	1	1
Polbeth	4	4	4
Wallyford	1	1	1
Whitecraig	2	2	2
Total	115	113	113

Treatment

	1972	1971	1970
Number of First Visits—Ante-natal	112	154	127
Attendances	650	738	651
Fillings	236	296	325
Extractions	343	274	249
General Anaesthetics	15	14	11
Other Operations	264	100	336
Dentures—Fitted	43	42	52
Repairs	4	1	7
X-Rays	26	4	—
*Number of Sessions devoted to inspection and treatment (estimated)	751	648	609

*This figure includes the time devoted to all maternity and welfare health work (including dental health education) because both mothers and pre-school children for reasons of convenience and economy are intermixed when undergoing inspection or treatment at the various centres.

The figures for 1970 and 1971 are also shown and are of interest for purposes of comparison. The influence of the Staffing position on output should be noted as we had roughly the same numbers of Staff in 1970 and 1972.

In 1972 it should be noted that a drop in fillings is balanced by an increase in extractions and X-rays. This again is a pointer to unfilled Staffing vacancies.

Domiciliary Maternity Cases

Number of domiciliary confinements attended by local authority midwives under N.H.S. arrangements—

Doctor booked—present at confinement	10
not present at confinement	47
	<hr/> 57

Other confinements—

Doctor booked—baby born before arrival of doctor or midwife	4
Doctor not booked—Doctor attended confinement alone	—
Doctor and midwife attended confinement	—
Midwife attended confinement alone	—
Baby born before arrival of doctor or midwife	2
	<hr/> 6
	<hr/> 63

Ante-natal and Post-natal care given by local authority midwives to hospital booked cases, etc.

Ante-natal—Hospital (including private maternity home) booked cases	835
Domiciliary booked cases transferred to hospital care or admitted to hospital in emergency	34
	<hr/> 869
Post-natal—Cases delivered in hospital and attended by local authority midwives on discharge	125
	<hr/> 994

1972

A—Domiciliary ante-natal care—Confinement	63
Abortion	25
Miscarriage	11
Transfers out of area	54
Cancelled	3
B—Domiciliary ante-natal care—hospital confinement (emergency)	24
C—Domiciliary ante-natal care—case originally booked for home confinement—booking later transferred to hospital	10
D—Domiciliary ante-natal care—case booked for confinement in hospital	835
E—Domiciliary post-natal care—case confined in hospital	125
B as a percentage of A+B+C	12.6%
C as a percentage of A+B+C	5.3%
Percentage of domiciliary confinements conducted by midwife alone	75%
Number of anaesthetists called in	—
Number of consultants called in	—
Number of maternity outfits issued	71

Reasons for transfer to hospital care:

	<i>Emergency Admissions</i>	<i>Transfer to Ante-natal Care</i>
Domestic Reasons	—	4
Abortion or Miscarriage	—	—
Premature labour	7	—
Malpresentation	3	1
Rhesus-ve	—	—

Reasons for transfer to hospital care—*continued*:

	Emergency Admissions	Transfer to Ante-natal Care
Haemorrhage (ante-partum)	3	—
Delayed labour	2	—
Toxaemia	4	—
Post maturity	5	—
Multiple pregnancy	—	—
General medical condition	—	5
Hydramnios	—	—
Placenta Praevia	—	—
Parity of Mother	—	—
	<u>24</u>	<u>10</u>

Period under Ante-natal Supervision

Type of Case	0	Period under Ante-natal Supervision in Weeks (L.A. Cases)								Total
		1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-24	25-28	29-32	
Domiciliary ante-natal care—										
Confinement	—	2	1	1	3	10	15	18	11	61
Hospital confinement (emergency)*	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	8	5	24
Originally booked for home confinement. Booking later transferred to hospital	—	—	—	3	1	—	5	1	—	10
Hospital confinement booked	—	115	80	68	121	126	110	118	97	835

*Not booked for Hospital confinement

Rhesus, etc., Tests carried out during this Pregnancy or Earlier Pregnancy

	Domiciliary Ante-natal Cases				Total
	Confined at Home	Booking Transferred to Hospital	Hospital Confinement—Emergency	Hospital Confinement—Booked	
Rhesus Tested	5	2	—	75 (24)	82
Rhesus Tested and also Haemoglobin Tested	47 (6)	7	20 (3)	597 (101)	671
Rhesus Tested and also W.R. or K.	1	—	—	—	1
Haemoglobin Tested only	1	—	—	10	11
Haemoglobin Tested and also W.R. or K.	—	—	2	24	26
W.R. or K.	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>54</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>706</u>	<u>791</u>
No. Record of Testing	9	1	2	129	141
Total	<u>63</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>835</u>	<u>932</u>

Details of analgesia, etc., administered in domiciliary cases during the year

	Doctor not Present	Doctor Present
By Midwife—Inhalation	21	3
Inhalation and Oral	—	3
Oral	—	—
Other	2	2
	<u>23</u>	<u>8</u>
Anaesthetic given by doctor	—	—
Refused	10	—
Too late	6	—
Not necessary	8	2
	<u>47</u>	<u>10</u>

Total Local Authority domiciliary confinements—63

In the case of unmarried mothers, help is given by the Local Health Authority in approved cases to meet the cost of residence in certain nursing homes. The number of such cases in 1972 was seven.

Births (adjusted for mother's residence)

	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still-Births</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Domiciliary Births	63	—	63
(b) Hospital Births	2,710	16	2,726
	<u>2,773</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2,789</u>
Midlothian —*Musselburgh Maternity Hospital	147	—	147
Edinburgh —Eastern General Hospital	201	3	204
Elsie Inglis Hospital	426	1	427
Queen Mary Nursing Home	95	—	95
Simpson Maternity Hospital	1,258	9	1,267
Western General Hospital	136	1	137
West Lothian—Bangour Hospital	431	2	433
Others	16	—	16
	<u>2,710</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2,726</u>

* (51 Births were to mothers resident outwith Midlothian).

Premature Births

Number of premature births, *i.e.*, where birth weight is 5 lb. 8 oz. or less (as adjusted by any notification of transfer in or out of the area).

Weight at Birth	Premature live births														
	Born in Hospital			Born at home or in a private maternity home								Premature still births			
				Nursed entirely at home or in a private maternity home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day							
Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Born			
	Within 24 hours of Birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of Birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	In hospital	At home	In private maternity home	
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	26	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	45	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	33	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	157	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—

(A) The following Clinics were provided by the Local Authority.

1. Addiewell—Health Services Clinic, Meadowhead Place, alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
2. Balerno—Balerno School, alternate Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
3. Bilston—Combined Purposes Clinic, Primary School, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
4. Bonnyrigg—Health Services Clinic, alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and every Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
5. Breich—Combined Purposes Clinic, Woodmuir Primary School, every eight weeks, Friday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
6. Currie—Curriehill Primary School, every Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
7. Currie—Combined Purposes Clinic, Nether Currie Primary School, every Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
8. Dalkeith—Medical Centre, St Andrew Street, every Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
9. Dalkeith—Health Services Clinic, Woodburn Road, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
10. Danderhall—Combined Purposes Clinic, Danderhall School, every Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
11. East Calder—Combined Purposes Clinic, Main Street, alternate Tuesdays 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
12. Gorebridge—Combined Purposes Clinic, Gorebridge School, alternate Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
13. Kirknewton—49 Kaimes Crescent, Kirknewton, every Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
14. Loanhead—Health Services Clinic, George Terrace, every Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and alternate Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
15. Mayfield—Combined Purposes Clinic, Bryans School, every Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
16. Mayfield—Combined Purposes Clinic, Langlaw School, every Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
17. Mayfield—Combined Purposes Clinic, Mayfield/St Luke's Primary Schools, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
18. Musselburgh—Health Services Clinic, Cameron Cottage, Millhill, every Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
19. Musselburgh—Combined Purposes Clinic, Fisherrow, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
20. Musselburgh—Combined Purposes Clinic, Pinkie/St Peter's School, every Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
21. Newbridge—Health Services Clinic, 5 Bridge Street, alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
22. Newtongrange—Combined Purposes Clinic, Newtongrange School, every Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
23. Penicuik—Combined Purposes Clinic, Penicuik High School, every Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and every fourth Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
24. Penicuik—Combined Purposes Clinic, Eastfield School, alternate Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
25. Polbeth—Health Services Clinic, Polbeth Road, Polbeth, every Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
26. Pumpherston—Combined Purposes Clinic, Pumpherston School, alternate Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
27. Ratho—Combined Purposes Clinic, Ratho School, alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
28. Rosewell—Combined Purposes Clinic, Rosewell Primary School, alternate Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
29. Roslin—Combined Purposes Clinic, Roslin School, every third Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
30. Wallyford—Combined Purposes Clinic, Wallyford School, every Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
31. West Calder—Combined Purposes Clinic, Stewart Street, alternate Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

32. Whitecraig—Combined Purposes Clinic, Whitecraig School, alternate Fridays,
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

427 additional clinic sessions especially for specific age groups were also held,
each mother being sent a letter inviting her to attend on a given date and time.

We are very much indebted to all the Voluntary Helpers who assist
at these Clinics.

(B) No Clinics were provided by Voluntary Bodies.

(C) While many of our clinics are used by General Practitioners in
association with the district midwives for ante-natal and post-natal
purposes, the premises at Bilston, Bonnyrigg, Dalkeith (Medical
Centre), Danderhall, East Calder, Penicuik (Eastfield), Ratho, Rosewell
and West Calder are also used by general practitioners as ordinary
surgeries. This is a most helpful association.

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1972

NAME OF CLINIC		Adelwell	Balerno	Bilston	Bonnyrigg (1)	Bonnyrigg (2)	Bonnyrigg (3)	Brelch	Currie (Nether Currie)	Currie (Curriehill)	Dalkeith (Medical Centre)	Dalkeith (Woodburn)	Danderhall	East Calder	Mayfield (Bryans)	Mayfield (Langlaw)
ATTENDANCES (N.B. Children who would normally attend at special "Toddler" examination sessions are entered below at*)																
Born 1972	1st Visits	34	117	34	79	45	48	4	33	86	96	118	64	57	118	42
" 71	"	40	44	63	85	36	94	4	43	57	77	132	98	37	82	33
" 70	"	22	15	24	27	30	17	1	17	29	24	65	43	18	38	10
" 69	"	6	8	6	10	10	—	3	23	13	10	38	7	6	24	7
" 68	"	6	5	1	9	3	2	1	11	8	10	19	1	5	17	9
" 67	"	5	6	1	6	2	2	4	1	5	1	12	3	6	4	1
		113	195	129	213	126	163	17	128	198	218	384	216	129	283	102
Born 1972	Revisits	136	417	275	227	135	192	13	196	669	363	630	356	275	604	253
" 71	"	115	83	419	141	150	119	5	224	317	202	430	380	271	380	197
" 70	"	34	8	28	7	10	4	1	23	29	28	66	54	27	64	27
" 69	"	5	1	9	—	2	4	1	6	9	8	25	24	16	38	15
" 68	"	4	3	10	1	—	2	4	1	3	4	32	13	10	22	10
" 67	"	4	5	5	—	3	1	2	—	1	1	13	—	11	—	2
		298	517	746	376	300	322	26	450	1028	606	1196	797	610	1108	504
*TODDLERS																
Aged 4½ years	Born 1967	—	—	—	2	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
3½ years	" 68	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—
2½ years	" 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2½ years	" 69	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
1½ years	" 70	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
1½ years	" 71	—	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
		—	—	—	6	29	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	19	4

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1972—continued

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION COURSES COMPLETED																
Polio																
Primary	34	29	52	16	28	14	7	8	14	27	77	45	53	74	25	
1st Booster	—	1	6	1	12	8	—	5	2	2	14	26	—	13	3	
2nd "	4	9	—	7	1	2	3	1	1	6	18	15	15	3	22	
Triple Immsn.																
Primary	34	29	51	13	25	11	7	3	11	27	75	34	50	63	12	
1st Booster	—	1	2	1	1	4	—	9	—	—	8	24	—	3	—	
2nd "	1	2	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	11	4	—	—	
Measles																
Dip. Tet.	32	24	43	9	31	6	2	11	13	13	55	58	55	83	20	
Primary	2	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	1	11	2	
2nd "	—	—	4	—	13	—	3	—	2	6	1	—	10	2	—	
Tuberculosis	3	7	—	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	
Skin Tests	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	9	—	—	
B.C.G. Vaccn.	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	9	1	—	
Smallpox*	3	—	4	4	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
* (Enter number of vaccns. carried out regardless of results)																
CHILDREN REFERRED TO OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE																
Born 1972	3	7	2	—	4	1	—	9	—	19	10	5	14	43	16	
"	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	7	—	15	13	6	6	28	4	
"	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	17	2	
"	—	1	47	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	5	—	
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	
"	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
SESSIONS HELD BY																
L.A.M.O.	23	25	51	26	27	28	6	25	25	24	51	25	47	51	18	
H.V. only	3	26	1	—	—	—	—	27	26	25	27	28	3	52	31	

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1972—continued

NAME OF CLINIC		Mayfield	Gorebridge	Kirknewton	Loanhead	Musselburgh (Cameron Cottage)	Musselburgh (Fishertown)	Musselburgh (Pinkie)	Newbridge	Newlongrange	Penicuik (Bellman's Road)	Penicuik (Eastfield)	Polbeth	Pumphreston	Ratho	Rosewell
ATTENDANCES																
(N.B. Children who would normally attend at special "Toddler" examination sessions are entered below at*)																
Born 1972	1st Visits	82	99	52	107	72	84	78	18	49	119	179	45	29	15	18
" 71	"	103	123	59	83	66	47	74	25	36	275	184	53	29	20	30
" 70	"	34	32	19	14	30	18	36	3	15	49	45	26	13	10	15
" 69	"	15	15	17	6	3	13	15	3	12	34	14	7	6	2	4
" 68	"	10	13	10	5	13	10	24	3	6	10	13	3	1	3	5
" 67	"	1	4	5	—	6	2	6	—	—	8	11	9	2	4	2
		245	286	162	215	190	174	233	52	118	495	446	143	80	54	74
Born 1972	Revisits	307	413	207	551	458	342	245	40	196	997	910	329	59	73	27
" 71	"	341	350	204	494	215	199	214	97	162	728	866	303	40	87	104
" 70	"	31	20	54	69	16	5	17	5	18	113	60	67	18	14	11
" 69	"	13	16	40	28	7	3	13	10	6	35	20	24	7	3	1
" 68	"	7	8	21	20	9	4	11	5	4	23	10	14	2	12	12
" 67	"	2	6	4	11	2	1	6	1	1	17	5	9	—	4	1
		701	813	530	1,173	704	554	506	158	387	1,913	1,871	746	126	193	156
*TODDLERS																
Aged 4½ years	Born 1967	—	5	—	—	3	1	1	17	—	—	—	—	15	9	3
" 68	"	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	1	9	9
3½ years	"	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
" 69	"	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
2½ years	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
" 70	"	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2
1½ years	"	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	8	3
" 71	"	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	3
		—	8	—	4	10	4	1	45	—	—	—	—	25	35	18

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1972—continued

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION COURSES COMPLETED																		
Polio	Primary	1st Booster	2nd "	Triple Immun.	Primary	1st Booster	2nd "	Measles	Dip. Tet.	Tuberculosis	Smallpox*	OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE				SESSIONS HELD BY		
																L.A.M.O.	H.V. only	
Mayfield	73	8	7	71	7	5	65	1	2	—	—	16	18	2	2	—	35	27
Gorebridge	70	8	—	68	—	—	63	2	9	1	—	15	13	3	4	—	50	1
Kirknewton	27	4	3	27	1	—	22	3	4	—	—	8	4	1	2	—	22	28
Loanhead	90	1	3	89	2	1	62	—	1	4	—	2	4	—	—	—	50	29
Musselburgh (Cameron Cottage)	51	5	—	50	—	—	34	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	25
Musselburgh (Fisherrow)	9	6	3	28	—	2	35	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	25	28
Musselburgh (Pinkie)	59	4	—	56	—	—	65	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	27
Newbridge	21	—	31	19	—	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	23	2
Newtongrange	41	26	20	23	13	18	16	12	3	—	—	11	10	—	—	1	26	25
Penicuik (Bellman's Road)	150	77	66	139	63	59	121	8	9	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	51	54
Penicuik (Eastfield)	160	17	—	156	1	—	100	—	—	4	4	6	8	2	—	—	52	—
Polberth	49	30	11	43	—	30	45	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	24	29
Pumphreston	18	21	16	17	2	5	28	19	3	6	3	1	2	—	—	—	23	1
Ratho	16	7	10	16	1	2	17	2	7	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	22	4
Rosewell	14	2	10	10	3	11	11	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	25	1

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1972—continued

NAME OF CLINIC		Roslin	Wallyford	West Calder	Whiteraig	Total (I)	Livingston (1)	Livingston (2)	Livingston (3)	Livingston (4)	Livingston (5)	Livingston (6)	Livingston (7)	Livingston (8)	Livingston (9)	Health Visitors	Immunisation	Total (II)	Total (I and II)
ATTENDANCES																			
(N.B. Children who would normally attend at special "Toddler" examination sessions are entered below at*)																			
Born 1972	1st Visits	16	57	34	27	2,155	35	28	49	30	60	24	19	17	72	325	13	672	2,827
" 71	"	13	41	38	16	2,240	19	13	13	4	49	6	22	1	85	140	236	588	2,828
" 70	"	8	15	11	3	782	1	4	4	4	13	6	—	—	15	28	116	189	971
" 69	"	3	2	3	1	340	8	6	4	2	2	9	—	—	16	12	30	81	421
" 68	"	1	6	2	3	245	5	—	1	—	3	1	9	5	1	2	48	75	320
" 67	"	—	—	1	—	120	9	5	4	—	9	8	23	11	9	—	87	165	285
Total																			
Born 1972	Revisits	41	121	89	50	5,882	77	56	75	40	136	54	73	34	188	507	530	1,770	7,652
" 71	"	160	379	173	110	10,717	24	35	16	20	38	28	21	20	31	931	254	1,418	12,135
" 70	"	114	238	137	98	8,394	25	35	41	18	25	19	9	4	37	308	324	845	9,239
" 69	"	6	22	25	8	989	—	2	7	—	5	2	—	1	9	17	54	97	1,086
" 68	"	3	3	5	—	400	5	—	3	1	3	1	—	1	7	5	18	44	444
" 67	"	6	3	8	1	296	—	4	2	2	1	4	12	10	3	1	75	114	410
"	"	—	—	7	—	125	—	1	1	—	1	2	7	—	6	—	56	74	199
Total																			
Born 1972	Revisits	289	645	355	217	20,921	54	77	70	41	73	56	49	36	93	1,262	781	2,592	23,513
*TODDLERS																			
Aged 4½ years	Born 1967	—	1	—	10	89	19	13	22	8	27	12	13	5	26	—	2	147	236
3½ years	" 68	—	2	—	14	72	20	22	6	16	—	12	—	12	—	—	27	115	187
2½ years	" 69	—	—	—	2	9	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13
1½ years	" 70	—	—	—	3	11	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
"	" 71	—	2	—	4	45	—	—	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8
"	"	—	—	—	3	38	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	55
"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Total																			
Born 1967	Revisits	—	5	—	38	275	40	35	37	24	34	24	13	17	26	—	29	279	554

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS—1972—continued

	Roslin	Wallyford	West Calder	Whitehall	Total (I)	Livingston (1)	Livingston (2)	Livingston (3)	Livingston (4)	Livingston (5)	Livingston (6)	Livingston (7)	Livingston (8)	Livingston (9)	Health Visitors	Immunisation	Total (II)	Total (I and II)
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION COURSES COMPLETED																		
<i>Polio</i>	17	34	44	12	1,458	6	2	22	2	48	—	—	—	83	—	204	357	1,815
Primary	1	1	21	20	326	—	—	36	2	19	—	—	—	26	—	185	276	602
1st Booster	—	9	8	—	275	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	52	54	329
2nd "	—	—	—	—	1,370	—	—	15	—	45	—	—	—	79	—	226	365	1,735
<i>Triple Immsn.</i>	17	33	42	11	209	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	18	30	239
Primary	1	—	20	—	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177
1st Booster	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd "	—	27	35	11	1,239	—	—	31	—	57	—	—	—	70	—	252	411	1,650
<i>Measles</i>	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	21	—	4	—	—	—	10	—	6	41	126
Dip. Tet.	—	1	7	1	87	6	2	1	2	17	—	—	—	49	—	194	271	358
1st Booster	—	—	—	—	136	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	18	19	155
2nd "	—	10	3	20	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Skin Test	2	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
B.C.G. Vaccn.	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	5	11	—
<i>Smallpox*</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
* (Enter number of vaccns. carried out regardless of results)																		
CHILDREN REFERRED TO OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE																		
Born 1972	—	8	2	1	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	64	270
"	—	6	5	1	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	17	180
"	—	—	2	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
"	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
"	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
"	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
SESSIONS HELD BY																		
L.A.M.O.	12	24	24	26	993	22	20	24	15	39	18	23	14	40	52	45	260	1,253
H.V. only	15	27	7	1	580	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	632

SPECIAL TODDLERS CLINICS—1972

NAME OF CLINIC		Born 1967	Bonnyrigg (1)	Bonnyrigg (2)	Bonnyrigg (3)	Currie (Curriehill)	Currie (Neither Currie)	Dalketh (Medical Centre)	Dalketh (Woodburn (1))	Dalketh (Woodburn (2))	Danderholl	East Calder	Mayfield (Bryans)	Mayfield (Langlow)	Mayfield (Primory)	Gorebridge
*TODDLERS																
Aged 4½ years	Born 1967	21	32	30	20	34	39	55	53	—	29	21	27	38	12	41
3½ years	"	6	40	23	3	42	13	27	50	—	30	36	13	30	64	56
2½ years	"	1	—	3	—	4	1	11	20	—	—	1	2	9	18	13
2½ years	"	3	1	3	2	7	1	5	10	—	—	—	10	4	2	8
1½ years	"	6	—	6	—	9	5	13	28	—	—	1	11	15	11	13
1½ years	"	16	3	2	—	4	1	4	22	—	10	3	8	26	11	10
1½ years	"	13	17	33	14	14	22	45	43	—	10	18	37	15	48	39
1½ years	"	71	30	14	1	35	1	21	37	—	10	15	14	9	34	43
		69	123	114	40	152	83	181	263	—	79	95	122	146	200	223

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION COURSES COMPLETED

Polio	Primary	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	4	7	2	3	3
	1st Booster	—	40	24	20	39	35	36	33	—	30	2	25	29	—	79
	2nd "	15	26	—	—	27	—	5	6	—	31	47	28	29	63	—
Triple Immsn.	Primary	1	12	—	—	17	34	20	9	—	25	3	6	2	1	3
	1st Booster	—	—	—	20	24	—	—	3	—	31	—	24	2	—	2
	2nd "	6	11	5	1	4	2	8	17	—	3	4	19	3	22	11
Measles	Primary	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	15	—	4	—	—	1	—	—
	1st Booster	—	17	5	—	3	—	—	36	—	—	47	9	11	—	80
	2nd "	11	—	5	—	20	—	31	—	—	—	1	2	44	35	—
Tuberculosis	Skin Tests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	B.C.G. Vacc.	—	7	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Smallpox*		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
* (Enter number of vaccns. carried out regardless of results)																
CHILDREN REFERRED TO OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE																
Born 1972		—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
"	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	5	1	2	—
"	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	1	—	1
"	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	3
"	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	4	1	1
"	67	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	—	—
SESSIONS HELD BY L.A.M.O.		8	16	10	4	17	11	14	21	—	10	12	23	13	17	25

SPECIAL TODDLERS CLINICS—1972—continued

NAME OF CLINIC		Total														
*TODDLERS		Total														
Aged 4½ years		Born 1967	29	75	222	92	132	110	—	81	255	238	88	29	58	3,642
" "		68	15	56	2	17	25	13	—	16	34	11	17	17	8	1,026
3½ years		" 68	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	5	8	4	—	—	—	752
" "		" 69	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	—	—	—	112
2½ years		" 69	2	—	—	7	4	—	—	3	7	7	6	—	—	73
" "		" 70	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	1	5	1	2	3	156
1½ years		" 70	17	47	26	1	30	23	—	22	72	64	20	3	18	127
" "		" 71	15	41	18	32	19	—	—	13	27	69	12	7	9	808
																588
			78	222	92	132	110	—	81	255	238	88	29	58	—	3,642
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION COURSES COMPLETED																
Polio																
Primary																
1st Booster																
2nd "																
Primary																
1st Booster																
2nd "																
Triple Immsn.																
Measles																
Dip. Tet.																
Tuberculosis																
Smallpox*																
*(Enter number of vaccns. carried out regardless of results)																
CHILDREN REFERRED TO OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE																
Born 1972																
" 71																
" 70																
" 69																
" 68																
" 67																
SESSIONS HELD BY A.A.M.O.																
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VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION COURSES COMPLETED

Polio	Primary	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
	1st Booster	6	51	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	678
	2nd "	28	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	553
Triple Immun.	Primary	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91
	1st Booster	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135
	2nd "	19	23	15	5	7	9	—	9	12	12	6	—	—	—	186
Measles	Primary	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249
Dip. Tet.	1st Booster	—	69	—	41	1	74	—	—	62	23	13	1	5	8	109
	2nd "	33	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	446
Tuberculosis	Skin Tests	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449
	B.C.G. Vacen.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Smallpox*	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
* (Enter number of vaccins. carried out regardless of results)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
CHILDREN REFERRED TO OWN DR. OR FOR SPECIALIST TREATMENT OR ADVICE		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Born 1972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
" 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
" 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
" 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
" 67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
SESSIONS HELD BY L.A.M.O.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
	—	9	20	6	11	13	—	—	11	15	23	10	6	7	—	368

Welfare Foods

<i>District</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Centres</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Addiewell	—	Clinic, Meadowhead Place		Wednesday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Balerno	—	Old Primary School		Friday (First in each month)	2.30-4 p.m.
Bilston	—	C.H.C. Primary School		Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Bonnyrigg	—	Clinic, High Street		Friday	2-4 p.m.
	—	Gihson Craig Hall		(Alternate weeks)	{ 10-12 noon 2-4 p.m.
Currie	B.R.C.S.	Clinic, Lanark Road West		Tuesday	2.30-4.30 p.m.
	—	Clinic, Nether Currie School		Tuesday	2-4 p.m.
Dalkeith	—	Medical Centre, St Andrew Street		Friday	2.30-4 p.m.
	—	Clinic, Woodburn Road		Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Danderhall	W.R.V.S.	Danderhall School		Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
East Calder	W.R.I.	Clinic, Main Street		Tuesday (Fortnightly)	9.30-12 noon 4-weekly and 2-4 p.m.
Gorebridge	B.R.C.S.	Clinic, Gorebridge School		Tuesday and Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Kirknewton	—	Clinic, 47 Kaimes Cres.		Friday	2-4 p.m.
Livingston	—	Craigshill Health Centre		Tuesday & Thursday At Child Health Clinic	2.15-3.45 p.m.
Loanhead	W.R.V.S.	Howden Health Centre Clinic, George Terrace		Tuesday and 4 weekly	2-4 p.m. 10-12 noon and 2-4 p.m.
Mayfield	—	Clinic, Langlaw School		Friday	10-12 noon
	—	Clinic, Bryans School		Wednesday	10-12 noon
	—	Clinic, Mayfield School		Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Musselburgh	—	Fisherrow Clinic		Thursday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
	—	Clinic, Cameron Cottage		Friday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
	—	Clinic, Pinkie-St Peter's School		Thursday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Newbridge	W.R.I.	Clinic, 5 Bridge Street		Thursday (Fortnightly)	2.30-4 p.m.
Newtongrange	—	Clinic, Newtongrange J.S. School		Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Penicuik	—	Clinic, Bellman's Road		Wednesday	10-12 and 2-4 p.m.
	—	Clinic, Eastfield School		Thursday	10-12 noon
Polbeth	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, Polbeth Road		Wednesday	10-12 noon
Pumphreston	W.R.I.	Clinic, Pumphreston School		Friday (Fortnightly)	10-12 noon
Ratho	W.R.I.	Clinic, Primary School		Thursday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Rosewell	—	Clinic, Primary School		Thursday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Roslin	—	Clinic, Primary School		Tuesday (3 weekly)	2-4 p.m.
Stow	—	Mrs A. Cockburn		Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Temple	—	Miss Cockburn's shop		Any day	
Wallyford	—	Clinic, Wallyford School		Tuesday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
West Calder	W.R.V.S.	Clinic, Stewart Street		Wednesday (Fortnightly)	2-4 p.m.
Whitecraig	—	Clinic, Primary School		Thursday (Fortnightly)	10-12 a.m.

Fortunately the voluntary workers who have given their time so generously to this purpose for many years still "carry on". Without their help we would have been in a very difficult position and we are correspondingly indebted to them. The average weekly up-take in the County during the year to 31st December, 1972 was:

National Dried Milk	. . .	214 packets
A., D. & C. Vitamins	. . .	1,895 tablets
†Orange Juice	. . .	—
Children's Vitamin Drops	. . .	179 bottles

†Discontinued after 31/12/71

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

"At Risk" Register

Very great attention is paid to the supervision of children who are considered to be at special risk as well as to children who have already developed a handicap in some shape or form, and they are seen regularly by both health visitors and doctors. The number of children coming into this category at the time of this report was:

<i>Born</i>	<i>On "At Risk" Register</i>	<i>Transferred from "At Risk" to Handicapped Register during year</i>
1972	359	1
1971	348	—
1970	288	2
1969	191	3
1968	177	1
Totals	1,363	7

Dental Services

Throughout the year 2,034 pre-school children were examined by the Dental Officers, 1,255 or 61.7% showed some form of defect and 996 or 79.36% of patients with dental defects were offered treatment. By the end of the year, 993 children had made 2,563 attendances at the various clinics for treatment, and 825 or 83.08% had been made dentally sound. The last figure includes cases brought forward from the previous year and excludes those cases carried forward for completion in 1973.

The age distribution of children and the respective percentages examined, with defects, and offered treatment, is set out hereunder, and corresponding numbers for the previous year are bracketed.

Dental Examination

	<i>Examined</i>		<i>With Dental Defects</i>		<i>Defects Offered treatment</i>	
Children Age 2	75 (117)	3.69%	30 (38)	40.00%	21 (31)	70.00%
Age 3	230 (341)	11.31%	128 (185)	55.65%	121 (156)	94.53%
Age 4	1729 (1853)	85.00%	1097 (1124)	63.45%	854 (880)	77.85%
	<u>2034 (2311)</u>		<u>1255 (1347)</u>		<u>996 (1067)</u>	

As will be seen from the above tables there has been a decrease this year in the number of children examined and treated due to Staff shortages, but the significant factor is the increased occurrence of Dental Defects, most of which are due to Dental Caries. This further emphasises the need for early examination and treatment. It would however, be preferable that active preventive measures should be carried out and so reduce the need for treatment. The most pressing preventive measure is undoubtedly Fluoridation of the Public Water Supply, as other Fluoride procedures, whilst being effective over a long term, are not nearly as effective, especially in pre-school children. The aim that should run parallel with prevention of caries is the reduction of treatment needs for very young children.

Dental Treatment

First Visits	993	(1,057)
Attendances	2,563	(2,515)
Fillings	1,767	(1,502)
Extractions	1,385	(1,412)
General Anaesthetics	396	(430)
Other Operations	1,118	(1,076)
X-rays	8	—

Geographical Distribution of Cases

Centre	Number Examined				With Defects				Offered Treatment			
	2	3	4	Total	2	3	4	Total	2	3	4	Total
Bilston	2	1	53	56	1	—	31	32	—	—	24	24
Bonnyrigg	3	7	108	118	1	5	63	69	1	5	53	59
Currie—												
Nether Currie	2	8	93	103	—	2	54	56	—	2	50	52
Curriehill	6	10	116	132	1	5	74	80	1	5	61	67
Dalkeith—												
Medical Centre	14	25	121	160	7	14	80	101	3	13	69	85
Woodburn	4	8	73	85	—	4	53	57	—	3	46	49
Danderhall	3	5	68	76	1	1	35	37	—	1	20	21
East Calder	3	4	44	51	2	4	28	34	2	2	28	32
Easthouses—												
Bryans	3	3	51	57	2	1	32	35	2	1	18	21
Langlaw	3	8	61	72	1	5	45	51	1	5	38	44
Mayfield	2	32	88	122	2	15	47	64	—	15	34	49
Gorebridge	—	24	126	150	—	17	101	118	—	17	95	112
Livingston—												
Craigshill	2	8	15	25	1	5	10	16	1	5	10	16
Loanhead	1	4	115	120	1	2	65	68	1	2	50	53
Mobile Dental Unit	1	8	12	21	—	2	9	11	—	1	6	7
Musselburgh—												
Fisherrow	9	10	79	98	4	8	45	57	3	8	28	39
Pinkie	3	7	90	100	2	5	59	66	2	5	35	42
Newtongrange	1	8	32	41	—	7	25	32	—	6	21	27
Penicuik—												
Bellman's Rd.	—	18	135	153	—	11	75	86	—	11	56	67
Eastfield	5	8	108	121	1	4	72	77	1	4	58	63
Polbeth	5	9	57	71	2	5	48	55	2	4	30	36
Rosewell	—	5	4	9	—	3	4	7	—	3	3	6
Wallyford	1	2	49	52	—	1	24	25	—	1	7	8
Whitecraig	1	—	6	7	1	—	5	6	1	—	1	2
Day Schools	1	1	6	8	—	1	4	5	—	1	4	5
Musselburgh—												
Nursery	—	7	19	26	—	1	9	10	—	1	9	10
Totals	75	230	1729	2034	30	128	1097	1255	21	121	854	996

Eyes—Pre-school Children referred for Visual Defect

	Referred	Examined 1st Exam	Re- exam	Of those Examined Glasses Pre- scribed	Not Pre- scribed	Referred to Orthoptic clinic
Bonnyrigg	17	10	7	4	13	7
Currie	21	9	12	3	18	4
Dalkeith	50	32	18	12	38	14
East Calder	6	5	1	3	3	3
Loanhead	9	4	5	—	9	1
Musselburgh	14	6	8	7	7	3
Newtongrange	14	5	9	3	11	3
Penicuik	35	14	21	2	33	7
West Calder	10	6	4	4	6	3
	176	91	85	38	138	45

Ear, Nose and Throat

No children treated under Local Health Authority Schemes.

Speech Defects

A Speech Therapy Advisory Service is available and sessions are held at various clinics throughout the County.

Mothers of pre-school children anxious about their children's speech problems were invited, by appointment, after school hours, to meet Miss Rogers, Senior Speech Therapist for consultation.

In general the response to this service is good and is appreciated by the parents.

Ultra-violet Light Treatment

Six pre-school children received this form of treatment.

Orthopaedic

During the year 214 pre-school children (182 new and 32 old cases) were seen at Orthopaedic Screening Clinics. At the end of the year 224 pre-school children were on the Orthopaedic Register.

HEALTH VISITING

Domiciliary Visitation—see page 13

Attendances—Local Health Authority Clinics

	<i>Sessions</i>
1. Ante-natal	78½
2. Post-natal	—
3. Ante-natal and Post-natal combined	51½
4. Child Health	2,266
5. Toddlers	421½
6. Deafness in young children, etc.	256½
7. Immunisation, etc.	62½
8. Mothercraft and relaxation combined	344
9. Health Education	40
10. Others	37
	<hr/> 3,557½ <hr/>

Hospital Units

	<i>Sessions</i>
1. Maternity	30
2. Paediatric	37½
3. Geriatric	4½
4. Mental Health	14
5. Other	68½
	<hr/> 154½ <hr/>

School Health

	<i>Sessions</i>
1. Medical Inspections	569
2. Swimmers/Trek Camps	146½
3. Vision Testing (Routine)	110
4. Minor Ailment	122
5. Cleanliness	674
6. Minor Ailment/Cleanliness	192
7. Eye Clinics	112
8. Health Education	252
9. Tuberculosis—Skin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination	94½
10. Other	79
	<hr/> 2,378 <hr/>

Other Services

	Sessions
1. Staff Meetings/Office Visits	623
2. Visitors (Students, etc.)	243
3. Refresher Courses	85½
4. Clerical	892½
5. Case Conferences with G.P.s and Social Workers, etc.	313½
6. G.P. Surgeries	193½
7. Visits to other Establishments	152½
8. Field Work Instruction	129½
9. Other	662½
	<hr/> 3,295½ <hr/>

HEALTH EDUCATION

Subject	School Children				Preformed Groups				Totals	
	Primary		Secondary		Youth		Adult		Talks	Attgd.
	Talks	Attgd.	Talks	Attgd.	Talks	Attgd.	Talks	Attgd.	Talks	Attgd.
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking	13	137	5	514	—	—	—	—	18	651
Accident Prevention	—	—	1	20	—	—	13	80	14	100
Human Development	66	512	13	402	—	—	14	182	93	1,096
Feminine Hygiene	74	1,398	14	383	—	—	—	—	88	1,781
Personal Hygiene	50	833	10	212	—	—	3	46	63	1,091
Dental Health	—	—	3	46	—	—	2	56	5	102
Personal Relations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50	1	50
Mothercraft	6	8	74	221	—	—	192	468	272	697
Community Care	5	66	19	97	—	—	5	144	29	307
Total	214	2,954	139	1,895	—	—	230	1,026	583	5,875

Dental Hygiene talks given by Dental Staff.

STAFF COURSES

With the rapid advances in medicine and the continual changes in legislation with regard to Health Services it is very difficult for members of staff to keep up to date. Regular staff meetings are held and these meetings certainly help, but, in addition every opportunity should be taken to send members of staff on organised courses, and the under-noted Table shows how many members of the staff attended such courses during the year.

Courses Attended

By Medical Officers	By Dental Officers	By Nursing Staff	By Other Staff
15	11	40	6

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Smallpox Vaccination

No longer recommended as from July 1971.

Diphtheria, Pertussis (Whooping Cough) and Tetanus Immunisation

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 15 years</i>
Number immunised	3,158	35
Number given maintenance injection	232	287
Number of confirmed cases of Diphtheria	—	—
Number of deaths from Diphtheria	—	—
Percentage immunised against diphtheria at end of 1972		<i>1 to 4 years</i> 97%

1,638 records (1,424 Primary, 214 Maintenance injections) were returned by General Practitioners.

Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisation

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 15 years</i>
Number Immunised	72	69
Given Maintenance injection	920	1,250

666 Records (75 Primary, 591 Maintenance injections) were returned by General Practitioners.

Tetanus Immunisation

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 15 years</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>
Number immunised	10	59	1094
Number given maintenance injections	68	248	717

General Practitioners carried out all tetanus immunisations.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 15 years</i>
Number vaccinated	3,084	107
Number given maintenance dose	901	1,538
Percentage vaccinated against poliomyelitis at end of 1972		<i>1 to 4 years</i> 97%

2,145 records (1,493 Primary and 661 Maintenance doses) were returned by General Practitioners.

Measles Vaccination

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 15 years</i>
Number vaccinated	2,419	333
(1,068 records were returned by General Practitioners.)		
Percentage vaccinated at end of 1972		<i>14 months to 4 years</i> 56.5%

Rubella (German Measles) Vaccination

	11 to 14 years
Number Vaccinated	1,104

79 Records were returned by General Practitioners.

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination

As in previous years, as soon as the Environmental Report was completed for each new case of tuberculosis, all adult home contacts were given appointments for Chest X-ray examination, and all contacts under the age of 5 years or in attendance at school were skin tested—positive reactors being X-rayed and negative reactors being vaccinated with B.C.G.

DETAILS OF SKIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION

A.—Contacts (Children and Young Persons)

Age	Under 1		1 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		Totals by sex	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Positive Skin Tests	—	—	4	1	3	2	1	2	5	1	13	6
Negative Skin Tests	—	—	16	24	12	10	10	7	2	5	40	46
Negative Reactors and non-tested received B.C.G..	4	2	15	23	12	9	10	7	2	5	43	46
Positive Reactors— X-rayed . . .	—	—	*4	1	3	2	1	2	5	1	13	6
Diagnostic Tests .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1

6 babies, no Heaf tests required.
Of the 19 children X-rayed 18 were satisfactory. *1 child found to have tuberculosis and was admitted to the T.B. register. 3 children refused B.C.G.

2 Diagnostic tests were satisfactory.

Following on skin testing of “leavers—1958” (see below) all pupils who showed a Grade 3 or 4 positive reaction were treated as “cases” and all contacts were followed up. 15 pupils were involved and 50 contacts were followed up.

The results were as follows:

3 Pre-school children Heaf Tested and given B.C.G. Of the 10 school children, 7 were given B.C.G., 2 were X-rayed and 1 refused Heaf Testing. 37 adults were invited to attend for a Chest X-ray. 32 attended and 5 refused.

B. School Leavers

No. Skin Tested			Refusals		+ VE Reaction		X-rayed	
M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F
1,197	1,276	2,473	12	10	263	293	255	272
1,893 children given B.C.G.								
328 positive reactors had previously had B.C.G. vaccination.								

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Tuberculosis

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified during the year maintained the average of the last five years.

Continued effort is needed to try to eliminate this disease entirely, though it must be acknowledged that modern treatment is very effective and prevents much of the sickness and mortality of the past.

All cases are investigated and contacts examined. Where there is evidence of a large number of contacts the Mass Radiography Unit goes out to the area.

Tuberculosis

	1971	1972
Respiratory	37(11)	39(4)
Non-respiratory	4 (1)	6 (1)
Total	<u>41(12)</u>	<u>45(5)</u>

Figures in brackets are "transfers in", previously included in the total figure.

Methods by which new Respiratory Cases were discovered

	M	F
Symptom group examined	23	11
Contact group examined	2	3
Mass Radiography	—	—

Types of new Respiratory Cases found

	Total Cases	Sputum +ve	Early Acute	Chronic	Chronic with recent Spread	Contact of known Cases
Males	25	10	14	1	10	2
Females	14	4	9	1	4	3

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Home Help Scheme

53 applicants for employment under the Home Help Scheme were examined by Mass Radiography, by special arrangement. All X-rays were satisfactory.

Cases

The distribution of cases throughout the County is indicated in the following tables:

Age distribution

	Age Group (Years)	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	Over 65	Total
<i>Respiratory</i> Confirmed 1972	M	1	1	—	1	6	5	—	7	4	25
	F	—	1	3	—	1	3	1	3	2	14
Total in Area (31/12/72)	M	1	4	4	12	26	43	33	46	26	195
	F	—	1	6	8	28	31	20	14	11	119
<i>Non-Respiratory</i> Confirmed 1972.	M	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	4
Total in Area (31/12/72)	M	—	—	1	2	5	9	5	5	4	31
	F	—	—	1	3	7	12	12	9	15	59

Area Distribution

	Confirmed in 1972		Total known Cases in Area	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Landward	28	6	180	57
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	—	—	10	3
Dalkeith	3	—	24	7
Loanhead	2	—	15	3
Musselburgh	6	—	59	16
Penicuik	—	—	26	4
	39	6	314	90

Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the area during the year, with particulars as to period elapsing between Notification and Death, and between Discharge from an Institution and Death

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis	6	2	—	2
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death.	1	—	—	—
Notified less than 1 month before death	—	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	—	—	—	1
„ „ 3 to 6 months before death	1	1	—	—
„ „ 6 to 12 months before death	1	1	—	1
„ „ 1 to 2 years before death	—	—	—	—
„ over 2 years before death	3	—	—	—

Sanatoria

	In Hospital at 31/12/71				Admitted during year				Discharged during year				Died during year				Remaining in Hospital at 31/12/72			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Bangour</i>																				
Under 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 45	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 45	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	1	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>East Fortune</i>																				
Under 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 45	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 45	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other Hospitals</i>																				
Under 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 45	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	4	4	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	1	—	—	—	3	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals under 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals under 45	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	1	7	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals over 45	1	—	—	—	8	2	1	4	9	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	1	—	—	—	16	2	3	5	16	2	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

	<i>Landward</i>		<i>Bonnyrigg and Lasswade</i>		<i>Dalkeith</i>		<i>Loanhead</i>		<i>Musselburgh</i>		<i>Penicuik</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>R.</i>	<i>N.R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>N.R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>N.R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>N.R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>N.R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>N.R.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>N.R.</i>
Rehoused during 1971 . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Overcrowded at 31/12/71														
3-Apartment . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
4-Apartment . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5-Apartment . . .	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1
Of these, willing to be rehoused														
3-Apartment . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
4-Apartment . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5-Apartment . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rehoused during 1972 in														
3-Apartment . . .	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
4-Apartment . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5-Apartment . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowded at 31/12/72														
3-Apartment . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—
4-Apartment . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
5-Apartment . . .	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1
Of these, willing to be rehoused														
3-Apartment . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—
4-Apartment . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
5-Apartment . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

FOOD POISONING AND DYSENTERY

The number of cases of Food Poisoning was 166 more than last year. This increase was caused by an outbreak of *Salmonella* Typhimurium in the Penicuik area. The cause was traced to milk and much publicity was given by the Press, Radio and Television.

The first case was notified in November and 14 cases had been reported by the first fortnight in December. Immediately investigations were started and hand bills and posters on hygiene and cleanliness were displayed in shops and public places in Penicuik. Great inconvenience was caused to parents as a great number of children had to be kept from school. Despite all precautions the outbreak continued into 1973.

The number of cases of Dysentery fell from 230 to 48.

The following confirmed cases of other infectious diseases occurred during the year:—

	Landward	Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	Dalkeith	Loanhead	Musselburgh	Penicuik	Total 1972	Not admitted to Hospital	Total 1971
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1	2	—	2	—	6	3	1
Dysentery	48	—	4	—	3	3	58	47	230
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Food Poisoning	92	—	3	1	3	85	184	179	18
Jaundice Infective Hepatitis	42	1	3	—	23	2	71	51	56
Measles	66	7	39	2	3	1	118	117	1470
Ophthal. Neon.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenza	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1
Pneumonia Acute Prim.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	20
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total	252	10	57	3	38	91	445	402	1819

Jaundice (Hepatitis)

As from January, 1970 all cases of Jaundice (Hepatitis) are followed up to see if they are blood donors. If they are donors the Blood Transfusion Unit is notified immediately. This also applies to contacts of cases of Jaundice (Hepatitis).

ANTI FLU AND SMALLPOX VACCINATIONS

All Health Department Staff were offered flu and smallpox vaccinations in 1972. This included staff who are employed in Council homes looking after young children and old people and training centres.

Number vaccinated against Flu	126
Number vaccinated against smallpox	33

Bacteriological Services

The principal examinations are carried out for the County Health Department and the General Medical Practitioners by the Bacteriology Departments of the Western General Hospital and the City Hospital Edinburgh.

Midlothian specimens examined in 1971 and 1972:

	1972	1971
Faeces and other specimens for enteric pathogens	1,354	2,063
Urine	5,111	4,312
Nose and Throat Swabs	2,010	2,197
Sputum, pus and other specimens	619	609
Food	—	12
Serological Specimens	92	88
Total	9,186	9,281

Venereal Disease

Patients attend for consultation and treatment at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, where they may be admitted to special wards for in-treatment if necessary.

Examinations of specimens are carried out at the Infirmary Laboratory.

The number of cases treated during the year was as follows:

	Male	Female
Gonorrhoea	64	26
Non-specific Urethritis	125	9
Arthritis	2	—
Trichomoniasis	—	19
Genital Candidosis	2	23
Genital Scabies	6	1
Pubic Lice	3	3
Genital Herpes Simplex	2	—
Warts	35	15
Molluscum Contagiosum	1	—
Other conditions requiring treatment	66	29
Other conditions not requiring treatment	48	42
Total	354	167

PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES

The past decade has seen many changes in this field. Originally only children were treated but gradually more and more time has been devoted to the care of the elderly and the handicapped. Many of the conditions found among children are physiological in origin and often improve spontaneously, and the role of the physiotherapist has changed from carrying out active treatment to giving advice to the children and their parents.

The elderly and handicapped are referred from either General Practitioners or Hospital Consultants and early treatment can often alleviate the need for admission to hospital or on the other hand mean an earlier discharge from hospital and a return to the community. These patients can be treated in their own homes and with the building of Health Centres the treatments can be carried out in fully equipped physiotherapy departments.

Other roles undertaken in recent years have been in the ante-natal and post-natal fields and also a contribution in health education.

Under the following categories a total of 265 new adult cases were referred for domiciliary treatment:—

Recent Cerebro Vascular Accident	77
Paraplegia	2
Fracture or Recent Injury	45
Chest Conditions	39
Multiple Sclerosis	5
Parkinson's Disease	4
Ataxia or General Debility	40
Rheumatoid and Osteo Arthritis	39
Amputation	2
Varicose Ulcer	3
Cervical Spondylosis	5
Cancer	4

A total of 4,403 domiciliary visits were made to provide treatment and advise relatives on the management of the patients.

The Physiotherapy Department is responsible for the supplying of walking aids and in 1972 the following types were issued:—

Pulpit	36
Tripod	30
Sticks	42
Elbow Crutches (pairs)	2

Elderly people in the various Part III Homes were also eligible for treatment and attendances were as follows:—

	<i>Attendances</i>				<i>Type of Treatment</i>		
	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Heat</i>	<i>Exercises</i>	<i>Other</i>
	<i>Repeat</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Repeat</i>	<i>New Cases</i>			
Limefield House	20	—	88	—	88	108	—
Newbattle Lodge	5	3	98	11	—	111	2
Newtonloan Lodge.	—	1	4	2	—	4	—
Wedderburn House							
Aged and Infirm	67	2	110	2	100	180	98
Chronic Sick	114	5	10	2	—	116	—
Westfield Park							
Aged and Infirm	105	—	95	2	1	172	185
Totals	311	11	405	19	189	691	285

Dalkeith Medical Centre

This centre continues to be as busy as ever with a total of 6,734 treatments (3,823 to males and 2,911 to females).

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

At the present moment there are 70 known cases of epilepsy among children. The majority of these cases are of a mild degree, and the children in question are under treatment by their family doctors and in regular attendance at school. Children of normal intelligence who suffer from a degree of epilepsy which precludes their attendance at the ordinary school may be admitted to the Colony for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir. There are no special facilities available in this area for epileptics under the Local Health Services.

There are at present 44 reported cases of Cerebral Palsy among children. The majority of these cases have been specially “screened” at Westerlea or Rhumore while the others are either under supervision at hospital’s paediatric departments, or in the case of the majority of the mild defects, are under the supervision of the Orthopaedic Consultant to the schools orthopaedic scheme. In the case of school children, educational provision is as follows:

	<i>Epileptics</i>	<i>Spastics</i>
Westerlea School for Spastics	—	12
Gogarburn School	1	—
Murrayfield Day Centre	—	4
Ordinary Schools	58	12
Special Schools for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	4	2
Occupational Centres	1	1
West Park School, Edinburgh	—	—
	64	31

In addition the visiting Physiotherapist, the Occupational Therapist and Speech Therapist from Rhuemore visit the homes of certain of these children regularly.

Close co-operation with General Practitioners is maintained.

MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

<i>Children</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Aged 1-5 years (there are no children on the waiting list for admission to Hospital)	10	8
Aged 5-16 years in attendance at Education Committee Occupational Centre (there are no children on the waiting list for admission to Hospital)	22	14
Aged 5-16 years in attendance at Special Schools or Special Classes (there are no children on the waiting list for admission to Hospital)	90	73
Aged 5-16 years in attendance at Special Schools or Special Classes outwith Midlothian: Gogarburn School	2	—
Aged 5-16 years at ordinary schools, I.Q. 70 or under in adjustment classes, etc. and in some cases on waiting list for transfer to Special Schools or Classes	6	5

CHIROPODY

A total of 5,809 patients received 13,546 treatments during the year.

This work is carried on by the Midlothian Branch of the British Red Cross Society for the benefit of old age pensioners. A charge of 10p per clinic visit and 20p per domiciliary visit was made up until May 1972 since when it has been free. The costs being met by the Society, assisted by a grant from the County Council.

The following clinics are held as well as visits paid to homes which are managed by the Social Work Department.

1. Bonnyrigg—Health Centre, High Street. Thursdays, 2.00-5.00 p.m.
2. Currie/Balerno—Curriehill School Clinic. Wednesdays, 9.30-12.00 noon and 2.00-5.00 p.m.
3. Dalkeith—Medical Centre, St Andrew Street. Tuesdays, 10.00-12.00 noon.
4. Danderhall—School Clinic. Alternate Wednesdays, 2.00-4.00 p.m.
5. East Calder/Mid Calder—Main Street, East Calder. Thursdays, 9.30-12.30 p.m.
6. Mayfield—Mayfield Primary School. Mondays, 1.00 p.m.
7. Gorebridge—Gorebridge Primary School. Mondays, 2.00-5.00 p.m.
8. Loanhead—Health Service Clinic. Thursdays, 1.00-4.00 p.m.
9. Musselburgh—Fisherrow Clinic, Hercus Loan. Mondays, 10.00-12.00 noon and 2.00-4.00 p.m. Wednesdays, 10.00-12.00 noon. Fridays, 2.00-5.00 p.m.
10. Newbridge—48 Bridge Street. Monthly, Fridays, 1.30-4.00 p.m.
11. Newtongrange—School Clinic. Fridays, 2.00-5.00 p.m.
12. Penicuik—Bellman's Road Clinic. Tuesdays, 1.00-4.00 p.m.
13. Polbeth—Clinic, 8 Polbeth Road. Alternate Tuesdays, 9.30-12 noon.
14. Pumpherston—School Clinic. Fridays, 1.30-4.30 p.m.
15. Stow/Galawater—School. Alternate Mondays, 5.30-7.30 p.m.
16. Livingston—Craigshill Health Centre. Fridays, 2.00-5.00 p.m.
17. West Calder—Clinic, Stewart Street. Alternate Tuesdays, 1.00-4.00 p.m.
18. Whitecraigs—School Clinic. Alternate Thursdays, 10.00-12.30 p.m.
19. Roslin—School Clinic. Monthly, Fridays, 10.00-12.30 p.m.

20. Bilston—School Clinic. Monthly, Fridays, 10.00-12.30 p.m.
21. Pathhead—Village Hall. Fortnightly, Wednesdays, 10.00-12.30 p.m.
22. Glencorse—Community Centre. Monthly, Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.
23. Ratho—School Clinic. Monthly, Fridays, 1.30-4.00 p.m.

Old Peoples Homes

Limefield House
 Newbattle Lodge
 Westfield Park
 Wedderburn House
 St Annes Convent
 Mayburn House, Loanhead
 Newton Loan

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Scheme is a Service which is vital in its supporting role to the community, more especially to the aged community that desires so much help at home. The details given below give an indication of the size of the Service:

	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Whole-time Equivalent</i>
Organisers	12	2.9
Home Helps	496	153.18
Night Attendants	—	—
<i>Help given to persons—</i>		<i>No. of Cases</i>
Aged 65 or over (incl. Chronic Sick)		599
Under 65 years Chronic Sick		38
Mentally disordered		2
Maternity		6
Others		23
		<u>668</u>

(All Home Helps are X-rayed before appointment)

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

There is one registered Nursing Home in the County.

	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Type of Case</i>
Health Hydros Ltd., Inveresk House, Musselburgh	8	Hydro Treatment

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The Report on the School Health Service is issued separately.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

No work was necessary during the year under this Section.

FOOD SUPPLY

This is dealt with fully in the Annual Report by the County Sanitary Inspector.

GENERAL SANITATION

This is dealt with fully in the Annual Report by the County Sanitary Inspector.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Number of Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority—				
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	1	—	—	—
Dalkeith	—	—	—	—
Loanhead	3	—	—	—
Musselburgh	—	—	—	—
Penicuik	—	—	—	—
Landward	9	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority—				
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	14	9	—	—
Dalkeith	34	34	—	—
Loanhead	18	1	—	—
Musselburgh	68	14	—	—
Penicuik	23	25	—	—
Landward	221	106	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out- workers)—				
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	4	3	—	—
Dalkeith	6	6	—	—
Loanhead	—	—	—	—
Musselburgh	5	5	—	—
Penicuik	1	1	—	—
Landward	32	13	—	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (*continued*)

<i>Area</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Number of cases where defects found Referred</i>		<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
				<i>To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Dalkeith	Sanitary Conveniences— Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
Loanhead	Sanitary Conveniences— Unsuitable or defective	—	1	—	1	—
Penicuik	Sanitary Conveniences— Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
Landward	Want of Cleanliness	2	2	—	1	—
	Inadequate Ventilation	1	—	—	—	—
	Sanitary Conveniences— Unsuitable or defective	10	3	—	1	—

OUTWORK

Area	Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
		No. of out-workers in August List required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Penicuik .	Curtains and furniture hangings	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Furniture and upholstery	1	—	—	—	—	—

HOUSING

358 medical certificates were "pointed" during the year.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Uninhabitable houses closed during year</i>	<i>House built and occupied during year</i>			<i>Additional house following Conversion</i>
		<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Scottish Special Housing Assoc.</i>	
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade . .	8	13	48	—	—
Dalkeith . .	—	—	1	—	—
Loanhead . .	—	36	1	—	—
Musselburgh . .	2	144	157	—	5
Penicuik . .	9	—	13	—	2
Landward . .	19	45	270	—	—
Total . .	38	238	490	—	7

COUNTY OF PEEBLESSHIRE

VITAL STATISTICS, 1972

	<i>Peebles County</i>	<i>Inner- leithen Burgh</i>	<i>Peebles Burgh</i>	<i>Land- ward Area</i>
Population, Census, 1961	14,117	2,299	5,545	6,273
Population estimated, 1972 (June)	13,402	2,248	5,981	5,173
Live Births (corrected)	172	34	86	52
Illegitimate Births (corrected)	8	1	5	2
Still Births (corrected)	2	2	—	—
Deaths (corrected)	203	38	101	64
Deaths under 1 year (corrected)	—	—	—	—
Marriages Registered	88	13	43	32

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

(Landward and Burghal) per 1,000 of Population

	1972	1971	<i>*Scotland</i>
Birth Rate (corrected)	12·8	12·9	17·0
Death Rate All Causes (corrected)	15·1	14·5	12·1
Death Rate Tuberculosis (corrected)	0·15	0·07	0·03
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	0·00	17·0	19·0
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births	11·00	23·00	13·0

*Excluding Cities and Large Burghs

AGES AT DEATH

Number of Deaths in the various age groups:

	<i>Peebles County</i>	<i>Innerleithen Burgh</i>	<i>Peebles Burgh</i>	<i>Landward Area</i>
Under 4 weeks	—	—	—	—
4 weeks—1 year	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	1	—	—	1
5—9 „	—	—	—	—
10—14 „	—	—	—	—
15—24 „	—	—	—	—
25—34 „	—	—	—	—
35—44 „	1	—	1	—
45—54 „	8	3	3	2
55—64 „	25	6	13	6
65—74 „	62	11	23	28
75—84 „	68	11	38	19
85 and over	38	7	23	8
All Ages	203	38	101	64

Infantile Mortality

NIL.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<i>Peebles County</i>	<i>Inner- leithen Burgh</i>	<i>Peebles Burgh</i>	<i>Land- ward</i>
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	—	1	—
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	1	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	5	1	3	1
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	8	3	4	1
Malignant neoplasm of breast	7	1	3	3
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	1	—	1	—
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and haema- topoietic tissue	1	1	—	—
Other malignant neoplasms	13	2	7	4
Benign and unspecified neoplasms.	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	1	1	—	—
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency.	—	—	—	—
Anaemias	1	1	—	—
Other general diseases	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	1	—	1	—
Active rheumatic fever.	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	—	1	—
Hypertensive disease	—	—	—	—
Ischaemic heart disease	68	13	28	27
Other forms of heart disease	6	1	1	4
Cerebrovascular disease	33	7	18	8
Other circulatory diseases	13	—	8	5
Influenza	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia.	16	4	10	2
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	5	1	3	1
Other respiratory diseases	2	1	—	1
Peptic ulcer	2	—	1	1
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver.	1	—	1	—
Other digestive diseases	5	—	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	1	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—
Infections of kidney	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	—	—	—	—
Abortion	—	—	—	—
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin, musculoskeletal system, etc.	1	—	1	—
Congenital anomalies of nervous system	—	—	—	—
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	—	—	—	—
Other congenital anomalies	1	—	—	1
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic condition	—	—	—	—
Other causes of perinatal mortality	—	—	—	—
Senility without mention of psychosis	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and unknown causes	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	2	1
Other road vehicle accidents.	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the home	1	—	1	—
Other violence	2	—	2	—
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	—	—	—	—
All causes	203	38	101	64

NURSING ESTABLISHMENT

The Centres and duties of nurses are as follows:

Area	No. of Nurses	Mid- wifery	Duties		
			Home Nursing	Health Visiting	School Nursing
West Linton	1	1	1	1	1
Broughton	1	1	1	1	1
Innerleithen/Walkerburn.	1	1	—	1	—
Innerleithen/Walkerburn.	1	—	—	1	1
Peebles, Innerleithen . . .	1	—	1	—	—
Peebles	1	1	1	1	1
Peebles	1	1	1	—	—
Peebles	1	—	—	1	1

All nurses have personal transport—either a County Council car or a car allowance.

A Nursing Auxiliary was appointed on 14th August, 1972 to work part-time, mainly in the Innerleithen/Walkerburn area.

MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH

Maternity Services

The number of mothers having home confinement has decreased considerably in recent years—1954, 26; 1964, 3; 1965, 2; 1966, 3; 1967, nil; 1968, 2; 1969, 3; 1970, nil; 1971, nil; 1972, nil. While it remains essential to have midwives available there is less need for all members of nursing staff to be qualified to act as midwives.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

No such clinics are held under Local Authority auspices but members of nursing staff attend clinics in the county as follows:

INNERLEITHEN—G.P. Clinic. DN/M attends—264 patient visits were made—39 sessions were held.

PEEBLES—G.P. Clinic. DN/M/HV attends—183 patient visits made—54 sessions were held.

WALKERBURN—G.P. Clinic. DN/M attends—71 patient visits made—37 sessions were held.

WEST LINTON—G.P. Clinic. DN/M/HV attends—71 patient visits made—25 sessions were held.

PEEBLES MATERNITY HOSPITAL—Health Visitor gives courses of instruction on Mothercraft and Relaxation to mothers attending.

Dental Services—Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Throughout 1972 no expectant or nursing mothers presented for dental examination.

This is very disappointing, but personal contact with the General Dental Practitioner Service in the area has verified that most of the eligible mothers do in fact appear to use that service, mainly for reasons of convenience.

Domiciliary Maternity Cases

Nil

Ante-natal and Post-natal care given by local authority midwives to Hospital booked cases etc.

Ante-natal—Hospital booked cases	11	
Ante-natal/Post-natal hospital booked cases	2	
	<hr/>	
	13	
Post-natal—Cases delivered in hospital and attended by local authority midwives on discharge	4	
	<hr/>	
	17	
	<hr/>	
	1971	1972
Domiciliary confinement	—	—
Domiciliary ante-natal care—hospital confinement—(emergency)	—	—
Domiciliary ante-natal care—case originally booked for home confinement—booking later transferred to hospital	—	—
Domiciliary ante-natal care—case booked for hospital confinement	31	13
No. of outfits issued	—	—

Period under Ante-natal supervision

Type of Case	Period under ante-natal supervision in weeks									Total
	0-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-24	25-28	29-32		
Domiciliary ante-natal care — hospital confinement booked	—	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	—	13

Details of analgesia, etc., administered during the year

Inhalation	—
Inhalation and Oral	—

Births (adjusted for mothers' residence)

	<i>Live births</i>	<i>Still- births</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Domiciliary Births	—	—	—
(b) Hospital Births	186	2	188
	<u>186</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>188</u>
Peebles War Memorial Hospital	104	—	104
Elsie Inglis Hospital	2	—	2
Simpson Maternity Hospital	68	2	70
Western General Hospital	1	—	1
Queen Mary Nursing Home	1	—	1
Lockhart Hospital, Lanark	6	—	6
William Smillie Hospital, Lanark	3	—	3
Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow	1	—	1
	<u>186</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>188</u>

Premature Births

Number of premature births, i.e., where birth weight is 5 lb. 8 oz. or less (as adjusted by any notification of transfer in or out of the area).

Premature live births

<i>Weight at birth</i>	<i>Total births</i>	<i>Born in hospital</i>		<i>Nursed entirely at home or in a private maternity home</i>		<i>Premature stillbirths</i>	
		<i>Within 24 hours of birth</i>	<i>Died in 1 and under 7 days</i>	<i>Total births</i>	<i>Died within 24 hours of birth</i>	<i>born in hospital</i>	<i>at home</i>
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	—	—	—	—	—	—

Child Health Clinics

(a) The following Clinics were provided by the Local Authority:

PEEBLES—Hay Lodge—alternate Tuesdays—2 p.m.-4 p.m.

„ —Kingsmeadow— „ „ —2 p.m.-4 p.m.

INNERLEITHEN—St Ronan's Secondary School—alternate Wednesdays—2 p.m.-4 p.m.

WALKERBURN—alternate Mondays—2 p.m.-4 p.m.

WEST LINTON—Church Hall—every fourth Thursday—2 p.m.-4 p.m.

BROUGHTON—Clinic, Nurses' Cottage—every Thursday—2 p.m.-4 p.m.

	<i>Broughton</i>	<i>Inner- leithen</i>	<i>Hay Lodge</i>	<i>Peebles Kingsmeadow</i>	<i>Walkerburn</i>	<i>West Linton</i>
Sessions held by L.A. Doctor/ Health Visitor	13	14	25	—	—	13
Health Visitor only	18	13	—	25	25	—
Children attending—						
Born 1972	9	39	48	30	9	18
Born 1971	11	47	38	16	12	20
Born 1969-1970	29	100	84	17	13	24
Revisits—						
Born 1972	27	210	102	161	67	37
Born 1971	34	151	74	127	45	59
Born 1969-1970	43	96	25	116	53	21

(b) No Clinics were provided by Voluntary Bodies.

Welfare Foods

National Dried Milk and Vitamin preparations are distributed by the Health Visitors and at the following Centres:

PEEBLES—Child Health Clinic, Hay Lodge—alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m.-4 p.m. and Kingsmeadows—alternate Tuesdays, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.

INNERLEITHEN—Child Health Clinic—every fourth Tuesday, 2 p.m.-4 p.m.

WEST LINTON—District Council Office—each Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.-4 p.m.

BROUGHTON—Nurse's Cottage—each Thursday, 2.30 p.m.-4 p.m.

Fortunately all the voluntary workers who have given their time so generously to this purpose for many years, continued to “carry on.” Without their help we would have been in a very difficult position and we are correspondingly indebted to them. The average weekly uptake in the County during the year was:

National Dried Milk	4 packets	Children's Vitamin Drops	7
A., D. & C.	45 tablets	†Orange Juice	—

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

“At Risk” Register

The number of children on this Register at the end of the year was:

Born 1972, 35; Born 1971, 20; Born 1970, 24; Born 1969, 11; Born 1968, 11; Total 101

†Discontinued after 31/12/71.

Dental Services

Throughout 1972 a total of 75 pre-school children were presented for examination compared with an average of 97 over the last 25 years. This apparent reversal of the previous upward trend in demand is very probably due to two factors, i.e. the prolonged absence of the Peeblesshire Dental Officer this year, due to illness, combined with the enforced reduction of time spent in Peeblesshire by Midlothian Dental Officers. This reduction of the services of Midlothian Dental Officers was thrust upon us as a result of being unable to fill three vacant Dental Officer posts in Midlothian for a considerable period, which in turn led to the need for a periodic manning of the vacant areas with a skeleton staff. Happily this situation has now been corrected.

Details of inspection and treatment are set out hereunder. It will be noted that 63 children or 84% required treatment and as most of this treatment is to combat dental decay there is a continuing need for preventive dental measures, in particular, for fluoridation of the public water supplies.

Inspection

Age	Number Examined				With Defects				Offered Treatment			
	2	3	4	Total	2	3	4	Total	2	3	4	Total
Mobile Dental Unit.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peebles High .	—	2	49	51	—	2	44	46	—	2	44	46
St. Ronan's .	1	2	20	23	—	2	14	16	—	2	14	16
Day Schools .	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Total .	1	4	70	75	—	4	59	63	—	4	59	63

Treatment

	1972	1971	1970
First Visits .	60	76	75
Attendances .	137	197	178
Fillings .	90	79	57
Extractions .	129	131	135
General Anaesthetics .	27	26	31
Other Operations .	72	101	100

In conclusion, it will be noted from the Treatment Tables that despite a decrease in the number of first visits and attendances there is a continued rise in the number of fillings required. This further emphasises the need for active prevention to reduce the increasing need for reparative work, especially in such young patients.

Eyes—Children referred for Visual Defect

Referred .	1
1st Examination .	1
Re-examination .	—
Glasses prescribed .	—
Glasses not prescribed .	1
Referred Orthoptic Department .	—

Ear, Nose and Throat

No information available as to children treated.

Speech Defect

No pre-school children were referred to the Speech Therapist.

Orthopaedic

22 Pre-school children (15 new and 7 old) were seen by the Orthopaedic Consultant and at the end of the year 23 children were on the orthopaedic register.

NURSING SERVICES

There continues to be an increasing demand for nursing care—a demand which has been met despite difficulty in filling a staff vacancy during the last 2 months of the year. The appointment of a Nursing Auxiliary in August, 1972 greatly eased the situation, particularly in the care of the elderly. Closer co-operation with the General Practitioners widened the scope of the Nurses' work and improved the service to the community.

The Health Visitors played their vital role in the promotion of health and prevention of disease, and exercised their education functions wherever their work took them—in the home, clinic or school.

HOME NURSING—VISITS

1971										1972
105	Under 5 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
1,921	5-64 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,735
8,950	64 and over	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10,262
10,976	Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,045

SUPERVISION OF ELDERLY

1,130	Supervision of Elderly	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,209
115	Other supervisory visits	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
1,245	Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,329
12,221	Total home visits	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,374
1,933	Surgery treatments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,701
14,154	Total visits/treatments	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15,075

HEALTH VISITING

Domiciliary Visitation

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visit</i>
Expectant Mothers	—	—
Children born in 1972	197	1,066
Children born in 1971	119	755
Children born in 1967-70	470	1,475
School Children	94	167
Persons aged 65 and over	69	483
Mental Health—care and after care	2	5
Other hospitals after care	25	26
Tuberculosis households	22	81
Other infectious diseases	2	2
Problem families	5	19
Waste Visits	—	69

Attendances at Clinics, etc.

<i>Local Health Authority Clinics</i>	<i>Sessions</i>
Ante-natal	—
Post-natal	—
Ante and Post-natal combined	8
Child Health	134½
Toddlers	6
Hearing Tests of Infants	5½
Mothercraft	5
TB (Skin Testing/B.C.G. Vaccination)	1
Relaxation	—
Mothercraft and relaxation combined	50
Health Education	6
Others	20½
	<hr/> 236½

Hospital Units

Maternity	6½
Paediatric	—
Geriatric	—
Mental Health	—

School Health

Medical Inspections	58½
Vision Testing	9
Minor Ailment	3½
Cleanliness	25½
Minor Ailment/Cleanliness	93½
Eye	5½
Health Education	5
Tuberculosis—Skin Tests and B.C.G. Vaccination	1½
Other	5½
	<hr/> 207½

Other Services

Staff Meetings/Office Attendances.	40
Visitors/Students	33
Clerical	81
Refresher Courses	19
Field Work Instruction	—
Case discussion with G.P., Social Worker etc.	33½
Visit Other Establishments	8
G.P. Surgeries	19
Others	32
	<hr/> 265½

VISITORS

Our visitors to the undernoted during the year were as follows:—

	<i>C.N.S.</i>	<i>H.V.</i>	<i>N.M./H.V.</i>	<i>N./M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.W.I.</i>
Student Nurses	6	—	2	3	1	—
Student Health Visitor	1	—	—	—	—	1

Marie Curie Memorial Foundation Day and Night Nursing Service

A service whereby nursing assistance can be made available to patients with cancer being nursed in their own homes is available, the County Council acting on behalf of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation.

Four categories of staff are employed for this service.

“A” Registered Nurses “C” Persons with Home Nursing experience

“B” Enrolled Nurses “D” Nursing assistants with no training

There have been no calls made on this service during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Smallpox Vaccination

No longer recommended as from July 1971.

Diphtheria, Pertussis (Whooping Cough) and Tetanus Immunisation

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5-15 years</i>
Number immunised	154	2
Number given maintenance injection	9	29
	<i>1-4 years</i>	
Percentage immunised against Diphtheria of those resident in County at end of 1972	72½%	

168 Records were returned by General Practitioners (132 Primary and 36 Booster injections.)

Diphtheria/Tetanus Immunisation

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 15 years</i>
Number immunised	6	4
Number given maintenance injections	19	51

60 Records (10 Primary and 50 Booster injections) were returned by General Practitioners.

Tetanus Immunisation

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5-15 years</i>
Number immunised	2	70
Number given maintenance injections	3	46

General Practitioners carried out all tetanus immunisations.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 15 years</i>
Number vaccinated	164	5
Number given maintenance dose	26	197
	<i>1-4 years</i>	
Percentage vaccinated against poliomyelitis at end of 1971	80%	

247 Records (144 Primary and 103 Maintenance doses) were returned by General Practitioners.

Measles Vaccination

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 15 years</i>
Number vaccinated	139	64
	<i>14 months-4 years</i>	
Percentage vaccinated against measles	52½%	

124 Records were returned by General Practitioners.

Rubella (German Measles) Vaccination:—

	11-14 years 75
Number vaccinated	

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination—

Contacts

During 1972 this service was continued for all pre-school and school children who were contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

The following table sets out these skin tests, B.C.G. vaccinations and X-ray results by age and sex.

Age Group (years)	Under 1		1 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		Totals by sex		Total
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Positive Skin Test .	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negative Skin Test .	.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Negative Reactors Given B.C.G. .	.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Positive Reactors X-rayed .	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

School Leavers

			1958			Attendances 100%					
No.	Skin	Tested	Refusals			Positive Reactors			X-rayed		
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
221	265	486	—	—	—	116	137	253	112	133	245

- 233 pupils were given B.C.G. vaccination.
- 229 Positive pupils had previously had B.C.G. vaccination.
- 8 pupils absent for X-ray.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Tuberculosis

The trend of notifications since 1935 is shown in the following table:

	1935-1939	1940-1944	1945-1949	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970	1971	1972
	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.	Av.			
Respiratory .	6	11	17	11(2)	6(5)	3(2)	5(2)	9(-)	8(-)	2(-)
Non-Respiratory	5	6	7	2(1)	1(-)	1(-)	-(-)	2(-)	-(-)	1(-)
Total .	11	17	24	13(3)	7(5)	4(2)	5(2)	11(-)	8(-)	3(-)

The three cases were confirmed. Figures in brackets are cases "transferred in" previously included in the total figure.

Types of new Respiratory cases found

	Total Cases	Sputum +ve	Early acute	Chronic	Contact of known case
Male	2	—	—	2	—
Female	—	—	—	—	—

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Home Help Service

22 home helps were X-rayed at fixed units in Peebles or Edinburgh. No cases were found.

Number of Persons Resident in the County at 31st December, 1972, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis

By Area		Confirmed in 1972		Total known Cases in Area	
Area		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Landward		—	—	5	3
Peebles		2	1	19	3
Innerleithen		—	—	9	3
Total		2	1	33	9

By Age Groups			5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Age Group (in years)										
Respiratory										
Confirmed 1972	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total in County 31/12/72										
	M	—	3	4	—	3	4	1	1	16
	F	—	3	—	2	3	5	3	1	17
Non-Respiratory										
Confirmed 1972	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total in County 31/12/72										
	M	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
	F	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	6

Particulars of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the County during the Year

Two persons died.

Sanatoria

	<i>In Sanatoria on 1st Jan. 1971</i>	<i>Admitted during 1972</i>	<i>Discharged or died during 1972</i>	<i>In Sanatoria on 31st Dec. 1972</i>
Males	—	4	4	—
Females	—	—	—	—
Children	—	—	—	—
Total	—	4	4	—

There were no cases on the Waiting List at the end of year.

Housing of Tuberculosis Cases

There were no overcrowded tuberculosis families during 1972.

Other Infectious Diseases

The further following confirmed cases of other infectious disease occurred during the year:

	<i>Land- ward Area</i>	<i>Peebles Burgh</i>	<i>Inner- leithen Burgh</i>	<i>Total 1972</i>	<i>Cases not admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total 1971</i>
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	4	3	—	7	7	2
Jaundice (Infective)	1	—	1	2	2	20
Pneumonia N.O.N.	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	5	3	1	9	9	27

Venereal Diseases

Patients attend for consultation and treatment at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, where they may be admitted to special wards for in-treatment if necessary.

Examination of specimens is carried out at the Infirmary Laboratory.

Medical practitioners in the County are supplied with the necessary outfits for taking specimens, which are sent to the Clinical Pathologist, Pathological Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Gonorrhoea	3	3
Non-specific Urethritis	9	—
Genital Candidosis	—	3
Genital Herpes Simplex.	1	—
Warts	—	1
Other conditions requiring treatment	3	—
Other conditions not requiring treatment.	1	1
Total	17	8

Bacteriological Services

The Diagnostic Bacteriology Laboratory Departments of the Western General Hospital, and the City Hospital, Edinburgh, examined and reported on 340 specimens during 1972.

HEALTH EDUCATION

In accordance with our general principle, chief reliance was placed on individual talks to parents and children at school medical and dental inspections and maternity and child health clinics, and during home visitation.

Persuasion of the individual, by health education, is something of which it is very difficult to assess a result—consequently at times health education can be disheartening. However, the staff of the Health Department have continued to give talks on a variety of subjects as shown in the table.

Subject	School Children				Preformed Groups		Total	
	Primary Talk	Primary Attend	Secondary Talk	Secondary Attend	Adult Talk	Adult Attend	Talk	Attend
Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking	—	—	—	—	1	100	1	100
Accident Prevention	—	—	3	36	1	22	4	58
Personal Hygiene	15	210	—	—	1	50	16	260
Mothercraft	—	—	—	—	49	341	49	341
Dental Hygiene	75	1582	—	—	—	—	75	1582
Community Care	—	—	9	108	—	—	9	108
	90	1792	12	144	52	513	154	2449

Dental Hygiene talks were given by Dental Staff.

Attendance at Courses

With the rapid advances in medicine and the continual changes in legislation with regard to Health Services and Welfare it is very difficult for members of staff to keep up to date. Regular staff meetings are held and these meetings certainly help, but, in addition, every opportunity should be taken to send members of staff on organised courses, and the undernoted table shows how many members of the staff attended such courses during the year. Courses attended:

By Medical Officers	By Dental Officers	By Nursing Staff	By Other Staff
15	11	8	6

CHIROPODY

The persons eligible for this service under the aegis of the Peeblesshire Branch of the British Red Cross Society are women over 60 years and men over 65 years, the charge made being 5p per visit. The scheme includes a certain amount of domiciliary treatment for housebound cases, and many others are provided with special transport to bring them to the treatment centre. The number of treatments given during the year was as follows:

<i>In Patients Homes</i>		<i>In Old Peoples Homes</i>		<i>In Clinics</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>Persons</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Treatment</i>
16	50	32	220	393	1004	441	1274

HOME HELP SERVICE

	<i>Wholetime</i>	<i>Part Time</i>	<i>Wholetime Equivalent</i>
Organisers	—	5	1
Home Helps	—	55	11·4
Night Attendants	—	—	—
Help given to Persons—			<i>No. of Cases</i>
Aged 65 or over			116
Under 65 years—			
Chronic Sick			14
Mentally Disordered			—
Maternity			1
Others			1
	Total		132

All Home Helps are X-rayed before first appointment.

PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES

In the Local Authority field the work was divided as follows:—

Domiciliary Visits

16 adult patients were referred by G.P.s and 214 home visits were made by the Physiotherapist to carry out treatments.

Dunwhinny Lodge

<i>Attendances</i>				<i>Type of Treatment</i>		
<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Heat</i>	<i>Exercises</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Repeat</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Repeat</i>	<i>New Cases</i>			
14	2	38	—	—	68	—

Hospital Board

229 patients made a total of 3,382 visits to Hay Lodge Clinic for treatment. At the Peebles War Memorial Hospital 48 in-patients received a total of 228 treatment sessions.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

There is no Registered Nursing Home in the County.

HOSPITALS

1. *General*

General cases are admitted to the War Memorial Hospital which has seventeen beds for this purpose.

2. *Infectious Disease*

Infectious disease cases are taken to the City Hospital, Edinburgh.

3. *Chronic Sick*

These are admitted to Kingsland Hospital, Peebles, which has twenty beds.

4. *Sanatoria*

There are no sanatoria in the County, cases of tuberculosis being admitted to East Fortune Hospital or Bangour Hospital.

5. *Maternity*

Cases are admitted principally to the War Memorial Hospital, Peebles, which has eleven maternity beds.

6. *Children*

There are no such Hospitals in the County.

7. *Convalescent Homes*

There are no such Homes in the County.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

There is one ambulance centre in the County at the garage of the Tweeddale Motor Company Limited, Peebles.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The Report on School Health Services is issued separately.

HOUSING

The position in the County generally with regard to numbers of houses was as follows:

<i>Area</i>	<i>Uninhabitable houses closed during year</i>		<i>Houses built and occupied during year</i>			<i>Conversions</i>	
			<i>L.A.</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>S.S.H.A.</i>	<i>L.A.</i>	<i>Private</i>
Landward . . .	2		—	8	—	6	1
Peebles Burgh . . .	—		40	22	33	—	2

Factories Act, 1961

	No. on Register	Number of			Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices		
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority.	—	—	—	—	
Landward	51	16	—	—	
Peebles Burgh					
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	11	11	—	—	
Landward	36	10	—	—	
Peebles Burgh					
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers).					
Landward	1	1	—	—	
Peebles Burgh	—	—	—	—	

OUTWORK

<i>Area</i>	<i>Nature of Work</i>	Section 133				Section 134	
		<i>No. of out-workers in August List required by Section 133 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Landward.	Textile Weaving	1	—	—	—	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914, the Milk (Special Designations) Act 1949, the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1965/66 and the Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon Milk) (Scotland) Regulations 1967

I. *Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914*

	1972	
	1st Jan.	31st Dec.
Number of Certificates of Registration in terms of Section 7	65	62
Number of Registered Producers	37	33

II. *Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1965/66*

Number and Type of Licences in force at 31st December, 1972.

<i>Special Designation</i>	<i>Pro-ducer's</i>	<i>Dealer's</i>	<i>Dealer's Supple-mentary</i>	<i>Revoked</i>	<i>Licences Suspended</i>	<i>Reinstated</i>
"Premium"	6	7	3	—	—	—
"Standard"	33	26	3	—	—	—
"Pasteurised"	—	13	3	—	—	—
"Sterilised"	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Ultra-Heat Treated"	—	4	—	—	—	—
Total	39	50	9	—	—	—

III. *"Premium" Milk*

(1) *Producer's Licences.* At the end of 1972 the number of dairymen licensed to produce "Premium" Milk was six, this being the same number as last year.

(2) *Dealers' Licences.* Seven licences to sell "Premium" milk by retail from premises within the County were in force at the end of the year.

(3) *Dealers' Supplementary Licences.* Such licences are issued to dairymen retailing milk in the district of one local authority from duly registered and licensed premises in the district of another local authority. Three such licences were in force in 1972.

Sampling. For the sampling results of this grade of milk reference should be made to the table set out in Part IX of this report.

IV. "Standard" Milk

(1) *Producers' Licences.* At the end of 1972 the number of dairymen licensed to produce "Standard" milk was thirty-three.

Set out below is a table giving the distribution of bacterial counts of samples taken from producers' premises.

Samples taken having Bacterial Counts per Millilitre

<i>Total Samples</i>	<i>Under 10,000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>10,000 to 30,000</i>		<i>30,000 to 50,000</i>		<i>Over 50,000</i>	
				<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>
242	97	40.5	80	32.8	26	10.5	39	16.3

(2) *Dealers' Licences.* Twenty-six licences to sell "Standard" milk by retail from premises within the County were in force during the year.

(3) *Dealers' Supplementary Licences.* Three holders of principal licences issued by Midlothian and Selkirk County Councils held Supplementary Licences entitling them to retail "Standard" milk in Peeblesshire from premises outwith the County.

Sampling. For the sampling results of this grade of milk reference should be made to the table set out in Part IX of this Report.

V. "Pasteurised" Milk

(1) *Pasteurisers' Licences.* There are no pasteurisation plants in the County.

(2) *Dealers' Licences.* Thirteen premises were licensed at the end of 1972 to sell by retail "Pasteurised" milk.

(3) *Dealers' Supplementary Licences.* Three dealers hold licences to retail this grade of milk within the County from premises outside it.

Sampling. For the sampling results of this grade of milk reference should be made to the table set out in Part IX of this report.

VI. "Ultra-Heat Treated" Milk

(1) This is milk which has been subjected to heat treatment at 270°F for not less than 1 second. The resulting product is reputed to have a storage life of several months in unopened containers even without refrigeration. Samples tested to this standard must not contain more than 1,000 bacteria per ml. The Scottish Milk Marketing Board process this milk which is marketed in tetra-pak cartons under the trade name "Long Life Milk".

(2) *Dealers' Licences.* Four premises were licensed to sell by retail "Ultra-Heat Treated" milk.

Sampling. The sampling results are as noted in Part IX of this report.

VII. *Schools' Milk*

All Peeblesshire Education Authority primary schools and two special purpose schools received a daily supply of "Pasteurised" milk in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint bottles. 89.7% of the samples taken during the year were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Two further special purpose schools received supplies of "Premium" and "Standard" milk respectively. This was necessary by reason of their isolated situations.

Sampling. The sampling results are as noted in Part IX of this report.

VIII. *Milk Bars*

Although there are two milk bars in the County only one operated during 1972.

Sampling. The sampling results from these premises are as noted in Part IX of this report.

IX. *Synopsis of Samples*

The overall picture of milk sampling in the County, irrespective of the source, is presented in tabular form below.

<i>Samples from</i>	<i>Samples Taken</i>				<i>Samples Satisfactory</i>			
	<i>Prem- ium</i>	<i>Stan- dard</i>	<i>Pasteur- ised</i>	<i>Ultra- Heat Treated</i>	<i>Prem- ium</i>	<i>Stan- dard</i>	<i>Pasteur- ised</i>	<i>Ultra- Heat Treated</i>
Producers	20	242	—	—	13	176	—	—
Dealers	46	138	89	—	24	77	78	—
Schools	1	—	58	—	—	—	52	—
Milk Bars	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	67	383	147	—	37	253	130	—

The distribution of routine sample failures in farms carrying on commercial milk production within the County in 1972 is shown in the next table.

<i>Total</i>	<i>Number of Farms having</i>				
<i>Number of Farms</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three</i>	<i>Four or</i>
33	<i>Failures</i>	<i>Failure</i>	<i>Failures</i>	<i>Failures</i>	<i>more Failures</i>
	10	10	5	4	4

X. *Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon) Milk (Scotland) Regulations 1967*

The effect of this legislation is to require that any milk sold under a label claiming that it is produced by cows of the breeds specified in the Regulations must (a) comply with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order 1965 and (b) contain a minimum of 4% by weight of milk fat.

Currently there is no producer using such a label in the County.

XI. Refrigerated Cooling and Storage of Milk

(1) *Bulk Milk Tanks.* Twenty-eight producers now operate bulk milk cooling and holding tanks.

(2) *Refrigerated Cooling.* Five producers now operate refrigerated cooling equipment other than bulk tanks to cool their milk after production. No registered producer now relies on a current water cooling system.

XII. Brucellosis

All milks produced from registered premises in the County and all raw milk coming into the County were regularly tested for the presence of *Brucella Abortus*. As the tests were carried out on the routine bacteriological samples this means that they were done at a frequency of every 4, 6 or 8 weeks according to the sampling rota of the individual dairymen approved by the Milk and Dairies Sub-Committee. The results of this sampling are shown at (a), (b) and (c) of the following table.

In addition, as experience has shown that milk ring tests carried out on bulk milk supplies can fail to demonstrate the presence of a live infection because of the dilution factor involved, non-accredited herds within the County known to be supplying milk for raw consumption (which, after all, constitute the area of greatest risk to the public) were tested by means of milk samples drawn from individual cows or small groups of animals in the herds affected. The results of this sampling are shown at (d) of the following table.

In this table it should be borne in mind that the figures given in the columns of "Positive" reaction relate to the actual numbers of samples and not necessarily to the number of outbreaks as more than one sample per outbreak had to be taken to establish the condition of the supply.

<i>Source of Supply</i>	<i>No. of samples Taken for Milk Ring Test</i>	<i>No. of samples giving Milk Ring Test Positive reaction</i>	<i>No. of samples Positive on Culture</i>
(a) Raw milk for retail produced within the County	101	1	—
(b) Raw milk for retail from outside the County	7	—	—
*(c) Milk intended for Pasteurisation	126	4	*
(d) Individual Cow and Group Samples from non-accredited herds in the County	36	6	2
Total	270	11	2

*Of the samples of milk intended for pasteurisation yielding positive results, these involved herds where the live infection was known to the dairyman, his veterinary advisers and ourselves to be present and where an approved vaccination policy is in force. One farm, the milk from which is wholesaled for pasteurisation is known to have an infected herd and so far as known the dairyman is presently taking no steps to control this infection.

The sampling referred to in the second paragraph of this Part and in section (d) of the above table involved initially the group testing of five herds which were eventually reduced to one when three became brucellosis accredited and one ceased retailing raw milk. In all, twenty-two group samples were taken all of them proving negative. Additionally, fourteen single cow samples from a farm producing milk for local consumption without pasteurisation were obtained for Milk Ring Testing. These samples were from cows which had been introduced to the dairy herd since the last group test and from cows which were known to be giving a positive result to the milk ring test but a negative result on cultural examination. Of these fourteen, six yielded positive results. Milk from the six cows which gave a positive result to the ring test was subjected to cultural examination at either the Royal Dick School of Veterinary Medicine or the Western General Hospital. Of the six examined, two proved positive. In each case the cow in question was disposed of for slaughter when the farmer was informed of the position.

The policy started some years ago of checking for the presence of *Brucella Abortus* in "exempted" herds—i.e. the single cow or small herds producing milk only for the owner and/or his employees and thus exempted from registration under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914, was continued in 1972, eight samples being taken with the co-operation of the cow owners. In no case was infection found to be present.

XIII. *Investigational Samples*

In addition to the routine sampling recorded elsewhere in this report, investigational samples were taken as follows:—

"Premium"	"Standard"	Total
4	41	45

These were taken at producers' premises in efforts to trace and locate the source of contamination of milk.

XIV. *General*

The County's dairy industry, at least so far as the number of producers is concerned, again contracted in 1972 so that by the end of the year registered producers numbered only 33. As opposed to this contraction in the number of registered producers, however, there is again an expansion in herd sizes and this is reflected in the gallonage sold through the agency of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board who have kindly provided the following figures, the 1971 quantities being added in parenthesis for comparison:—

Milk in tanks and cans	1,444,714 gallons	(1,408,049)
Producer/Retailer	39,386 gallons	(111,591)
Total for County	<u>1,484,100 gallons</u>	<u>(1,519,640)</u>

While the routine bacteriological examination of milk supplies described in this report and summarised in Part IX reflects no significant departure in the standard of milk consumed within the County from that of recent years and indicates that producers and dealers with few exceptions are complying with the conditions of their licences held under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1965/66, it is a matter of some concern that on two occasions this year serious outbreaks of illness occurred which were directly attributable to the consumption of non-pasteurised milk. I refer to the brucellosis outbreak in March/April involving some twelve human cases and to the salmonella food poisoning outbreak in November/December affecting approximately 270 persons in an area of Midlothian and 20 persons in the Peebles area.

All those who contracted brucellosis obtained their milk supply from a farm licensed to produce and retail "Standard" milk i.e. milk which has not been pasteurised but which otherwise meets the bacteriological standards set in the above mentioned Orders for "Standard" milk. Routine sampling for the presence in the milk of *Brucella Abortus*, carried out in accordance with the arrangements described in Part XII of this report, had in 1968 revealed a positive excretor in the herd which was eliminated by the dairyman. No further indication of infection was found until 1971 when another cow was found to be infected and disposed of. A further two cows were confirmed as excretors of the organism in their milk in January, 1972 and their milk was consigned for pasteurisation. Finally a random bottle sample proved positive on culture in mid-February. The dairyman was interviewed forthwith and immediately redirected his whole milk production for pasteurisation, eventually disposing of his retail business to another dealer who initially retailed milk produced locally by two brucellosis-accredited herds and subsequently "Pasteurised" milk. Unfortunately, although with the affected dairyman's co-operation the danger of human infection appeared to have been eliminated in mid-February, in mid-March the first human case was confirmed.

In the case of the food-poisoning outbreak, human infection with the organism *Salmonella Typhi-murium* was first reported in Midlothian, being subsequently traced to the consumption of unpasteurised milk supplied to two shops there by a Peeblesshire wholesaler who in turn obtained his milk supply in part from a registered dairy farm licensed to produce and sell "Premium" (and thereby unpasteurised) milk. Investigation at this farm led to one cow being confirmed as an excretor of the causative organism in her milk and a number of other animals, although at the time of investigation apparently healthy, being suspected of having been infected with salmonella around mid-November and thus probably the true source of the human infection. The first human cases in the Peebles area were all associated with either the wholesaler's premises or the supplying dairy farm but later secondary infections arose in contacts of these people. Investigations and efforts to trace the source from which the cattle became infected in the first place and action to clear these and the human cases and prevent

the spread of infection continued at the end of the year. The illness, although not severe in itself, was debilitating, keeping cases and in some instances, contacts of cases from work or school and eventually costing the County Council a substantial sum in compensatory payments made in terms of Section 71 of the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 to food handlers excluded from work by the Medical Officer of Health to reduce the risk of the spread of infection.

The growth of the Government's voluntary Brucellosis Accreditation Scheme (39.47% of Peeblesshire dairy farms were accredited in 1971 and 64.71% in 1972) and the application of the Brucellosis (Area Eradication) (Scotland) Order 1971 will eventually render incidents of the former type extremely unlikely but, apart from increased veterinary control of sick animals—and this has its difficulties—little hope can be extended of similarly eradicating salmonellosis as it is unrealistic in terms of laboratory capability to subject every routine milk sample to a test for the presence of this organism. One must therefore, conclude that the best practicable means currently available of avoiding such food-poisoning episodes lies in pasteurisation.

A statement setting forth the bacteriological and, where appropriate, the chemical standards specified in legislation for the various grades of milk referred to above is appended.

Designation	Laboratory Tests					Other Conditions
	Maximum Bacteria per ml.	Coliform Bacilli	Butter Fat	Solids not Fat	Cooling Temperatures	
"Premium"	15,000	Absent in 1/100 ml.	Not less than 3.5%	Not less than 8.5%	Maximum 45°F	May be bottled on farm or elsewhere. Must <i>NOT</i> be heat treated. After bottling, must not exceed 30°F until it has left the retailer's premises for delivery to customer. Bottles must bear prescribed identification data.
"Standard"	50,000	Absent in 1/1000 ml.	Not less than 3%	Not less than 8.5%	Maximum 50°F	May be bottled on farm or elsewhere. Must <i>NOT</i> be heat treated. Bottles must bear prescribed identification data.
"Pasteurised"	Phosphatase Test. Not to exceed 10 my of P-nitrophenol/ml. of milk	Absent in 1/100 ml.	Not less than 3%	Not less than 8.5%	Maximum 45°F	Must be retained at (a) 145°F—150°F for at least 30 minutes and cooled to 45°F or lower, or (b) not less than 161°F or more than 173°F for at least 15 seconds and cooled to 45°F or lower. Apparatus for pasteurising must be fitted with recording thermometers to be approved by local authority, and H.T.S.T. plant (b above) must have flow diversion valve. Bottles must bear prescribed identification data.
"Ultra-Heat" Treated	1,000		Not less than 3%			Must be retained at a temperature not less than 270°F for not less than 1 second. Plant must be fitted with recording thermometers as approved by local authority and must have flow diversion valve. Bottles must bear prescribed identification data on caps and cartons, similar data on their sides.
Channel Islands Milk			Not less than 4%			By reason of the Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands and South Devon) Milk (Scotland) Regulations 1967 this grade of milk must contain not less than 4% milk fat and comply with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1965/66.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations 1948 (as amended), Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Scotland) Regulations 1959, Labelling of Food (Amendment) (Scotland) Regulations 1959 and Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations 1970.

Inspections of registered premises were made throughout the selling season and the following samples were taken:

(a) *Bacteriological.* Thirteen samples were procured for bacteriological examination against the Scottish Home and Health Department's recommended (but not statutory) criteria of (i) total bacterial count of samples not to exceed 50,000 bacteria per gram and (ii) coliform bacteria to be absent from 0.01 gram. Of these two failed to meet this recommended standard in respect of the total bacterial count and one in respect of the presence of B. Coli but "follow-up" samples obtained subsequently were satisfactory.

(b) *Chemical.* Three samples for chemical analysis were also procured, all complying with the relevant standards.

The Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations 1970 codify the compositional requirements of all types of the article sold loosely under the name of "ice cream" and control its description and advertisement. One aim is to ensure that the customer is aware whether he is buying a product containing milk fat or not, but it is obvious from discussions with consumers and traders alike that few, if any, are aware of the significance of the regulation or the essential difference of the products.

Registrations

	<i>Premises</i>	<i>Vehicles, Storage and Sale</i>
Number of Certificates of Registration in force at 31st December, 1971	12	1
Number of Certificates of Registration granted during the year	—	—
Number of Certificates of Registration cancelled during the year	—	—
Number of Certificates of Registration discontinued during the year for other reasons	—	—
Total number of Certificates of Registration in force at 31st December, 1972	12	1

FOOD AND DRUGS (SCOTLAND) ACT 1956

(a) *Section 28. Sampling*

Twelve unofficial samples of foodstuffs were purchased during the year in terms of this legislation.

The foodstuffs sampled comprised:—

Minced Beef	Pork Link Sausages
Beef Link Sausages	Sliced Beef Sausages
Meat Pie	

One of the unofficial samples—sliced beef sausage—was found to be adulterated in that it contained 500 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative agent as against the maximum of 450 parts per million permitted by the Preservatives in Food (Scotland) Regulations 1962. As the sample was taken towards the end of the year, a formal sample will be obtained early in 1973.

(b) Sections 8 and 9. Food Unfit for Human Consumption

The undernoted foodstuffs were disposed of with the owners' consent as being unfit for human consumption:—

	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
Beef and Beef Products	—	1	25	0
Fish	—	—	8	3
Vegetables	1	—	3	2
Fruit	—	—	19	0
Pastries	—	—	22	0
Total	1	3	21	5

and Ice Cream—1·5 gallons

Mr J. Holliday, City Analyst, Edinburgh, and his depute, Mr Withington continued to act as Public Analyst and Depute Public Analyst in terms of this Act for Peeblesshire.

NEW FOOD AND DRUGS LEGISLATION

1. The Food (Control of Irradiation) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1972

These Regulations which came into force on 1st April, 1972 further amend the Food (Control of Irradiation) (Scotland) Regulations 1967 by increasing the low level of irradiation of food which is permitted from 10 rads to 50 rads. This is to allow the use of certain refined quality control equipment capable of detecting unwanted material and foreign bodies in food.

2. The Bread and Flour (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1972

These came into operation on 1st November, 1972 and (a) extend the list of bleaching and improving agents which may be present in flour and (b) amend the specified forms in which the nutrients chalk, iron, vitamin B1 and nicotinic acid or nicotinamide are required to be added to flour.

3. The Labelling of Food (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1972

With the exception of Regulation 4(4) relating to the labelling of soft drinks and in particular to those dispensed from a vending machine which comes into operation on 5th January, 1976, these Regulations are effective from 21st December, 1972. Among other things, they

amend certain technical definitions in previous Regulations, the designations of the various species of fish, the restrictions imposed on claims that foods are a source of protein and impose restrictions on claims as to the presence of vitamins and minerals in foods.

4. *The Lead in Food (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1972*

Coming into force on 1st January, 1973, these Regulations restrict to 0.5 parts per million the amount of lead which may be present in food specially prepared for consumption by babies and young children.

FOOD HYGIENE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 1959 TO 1966

With the reduction in the number of dairy farms in the County and the consequent reduction in the amount of supervision required, the County Milk and Food Hygiene Officer is now able to devote a greater proportion of her time to this field. To this end arrangements were made with the Chief Sanitary Inspector of Edinburgh for the officer to undertake a week's informal refresher course with the food hygiene section of his department. This course which largely comprised visits to and inspections of a variety of food premises differing widely in nature, size and complexity along with widely experienced inspectors was most helpful and instructive. I should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness to Mr I. W. Wintour, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his food hygiene staff for their ready co-operation and help.

Routine inspections were made of the various types of food premises throughout the County during the year, the main emphasis being on those with a catering involvement—hotels, restaurants and cafes—for, in a tourist-orientated county like Peeblesshire, this is considered to be the sector where the public is at greatest risk. The findings were similar to those recorded in previous reports—premises and equipment, apart from some shortcomings, particularly with regard to sheer lack of space and the impossibility of rectifying this, were generally of a reasonable standard, some in fact were better than that—food handling practices varied through the whole spectrum from the very bad to the very good, the former generally reflecting a basic lack of knowledge of hygienic practices and the need for them, coupled sometimes with difficult working conditions, a multiplicity of duties, a desire or indeed need to take short-cuts in methods, the need to meet deadlines and cope with rush hours, etc, the latter frequently found where there was direct proprietor participation in the business. I would say, however, that there is a general trend towards greater awareness in all sectors of the importance of good food handling practices but this must be sustained and nurtured continually by the technical education of the food handler and the creation of a worthwhile career structure in the industry.

One explosive outbreak of gastric illness suspiciously akin to food poisoning occurred during the year among week-end guests at a hotel in the County. Fortunately, at least in one way, the illness was not a severe or prolonged one, so that all the guests made quick recoveries. Unfortunately, in another way, this led (1) to the outbreak not being reported until it was all over; (2) to no samples of foodstuffs involved in the suspected meal being retained for examination and (3) to no specimens being obtained from the affected persons. Consequently, the outbreak went into the "unsolved" file and this could, of course, have had unfortunate repercussions in the spread of infection when the guests dispersed to their home areas.

An innovation in Peebles during the year was the opening of a Deep Freeze Supplies Warehouse where the public may purchase bulk supplies of deep frozen butcher meat, fish, vegetables, cream, ice cream etc. for continued frozen storage in their domestic deep freeze units. This is a sign of the times, of course, but I would be happier if I were sure that the public fully understood the do's and don'ts of the freezing and more particularly the de-freezing of foodstuffs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Broughton Slaughterhouse

During the 1972 slaughter season—January/February and August/December—the through-put was 46,841 sheep, being an increase of 4,612 over that of the previous year. The average daily kill was 532.

As in past years, the total drainage effluent from the premises including a considerable blood content suitably diluted with water was collected in a central sump from which it was automatically pumped via a part-permanent and part-portable pipeline and spray-gun over surrounding pasture bordering the Biggar Water. No nuisance conditions arose from this practice.

Mr John Foster, by sanction of the Secretary of State in terms of Regulation 18 of the Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations 1961, continued to act as Meat Inspector for the County Council and all carcasses so inspected were marked with the official stamp in accordance with the Scottish Home and Health Department's Food Circular No. 2/1967.

Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1963

In accordance with their powers under these Regulations, the County Council currently charge 2½p per sheep to cover the costs involved in providing a meat inspection service at Broughton Slaughterhouse.

The income from this source during 1972 amounted to £1,167.02.

Slaughterhouses Act 1954 (as amended by the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1972)

No new Certificates of Registration in terms of the above Act were issued during the year.

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Scotland) Regulations 1955

Broughton Slaughterhouse was inspected from time to time during the slaughter season to ensure that these Regulations, designed to secure humane conditions and practices in connection with the slaughter of animals at slaughterhouses, were being complied with. No breach of the Regulations was observed on these occasions.

Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Acts 1928-54 (as amended by the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1972)

Eight slaughtermen were granted licences in terms of the above Acts. All licences were limited to sheep slaughter utilising electrical stunning equipment.

Slaughtering and Meat Inspection Statistics

The following table gives the number of sheep slaughtered together with condemnations and disease conditions necessitating condemnations:—

	<i>Condemnations</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>
1. Septicaemia (fevered carcases)		
Whole carcases condemned		4
2. Bruising and Injury		
(a) Whole carcases unfit		—
(b) Carcases of which some part was unfit		22
3. All other Diseases		
(a) Whole carcases condemned		12
(b) Carcases of which some part was condemned		152
(c) Organs only unfit		2,225
Total of diseased animals slaughtered as shown at 1 to 3 above		2,415
Total number of animals slaughtered		46,841

Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967

No operators in the Landward Area of the County utilise mechanical stunning equipment which would require their registration under the Act by the County Council.

Slaughter of Poultry (Humane Conditions) Regulations 1971

These Regulations set out requirements to secure that poultry are slaughtered in humane conditions and apply penalties for contraventions. No breach of the Regulations was observed during the year.

Sale of Venison (Scotland) Act 1968

This Act requires the County Council to maintain a register of persons carrying on business in their area as dealers in venison. Venison in the context of the Act means the carcase or any part of the carcase of a deer of any species but does not include venison packed, canned or processed for sale or prepared for consumption at a meal. Three butchers in the County were so registered at the end of the year.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT 1926

My services as "Official Sampler" for the County were not requested during the year nor were any test samples of these substances procured.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The low incidence of infectious disease in the County recorded in my reports for the years 1967 to 1971 was unhappily not extended into 1972 for in this year there occurred two serious outbreaks, one of brucellosis and the other of food-poisoning by salmonellosis, this latter, although the direct source had been located and controlled in December, 1972 continuing to spread at the end of the year by means of secondary infection of contacts by cases thus underlining the paramount importance of a high standard of personal hygiene in cases, contacts and indeed in us all. Both outbreaks were traced to the ingestion of infected unpasteurised milk and as such are described more fully on pages 72 and 73 in the Milk and Dairies section of this report.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT 1897—SMELL NUISANCE

The operations of an intensive poultry rearing unit reported last year as giving rise to complaints of smell nuisance from its slurry tanks and mechanical ventilation system were kept under review during the year. While once again it was considered doubtful if a health hazard existed, it has to be conceded that on occasions persons living near the plant suffered unpleasant conditions.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Anthrax

Notices in terms of the Anthrax Order 1938 were issued in respect of 30 animals which died in suspicious circumstances. In no case was anthrax confirmed.

Foot and Mouth Disease

No case of this disease was reported during the year.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1957

When this Order was introduced in 1957 as a measure to prevent, in particular, the spread of foot and mouth disease by requiring the boiling of waste foods intended for feeding to certain animals and poultry and the licensing of the plant used for the purpose, two licences were issued. Of these, one remained in force at 31st December, 1972.

Fowl Pest

No case of this infection was reported in the County during 1972.

Swine Fever

No notices defining infected places were served during 1972.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The County Council employ one rodent operator on a part-time basis (i.e. alternate weeks) and provide him with a small van for transport. In addition to his primary task of surveying all lands within the County suspected of being infested with rats or mice (and "lands", of course, include buildings) he is also charged with the duty of destroying infestations on local authority owned properties and also on privately owned lands when requested to do so by the occupier. With the exception of dwellinghouses, where the occupiers receive free treatment on request, this latter service is on a payment basis either by contract whereby the occupier is charged currently at 5p per £ of the gross valuation of the subjects treated or alternatively on an hour-to-hour account for which the current rate is 90p per hour.

Destruction Methods

In dealing with rats and mice, the blood anti-coagulant poison "Warfarin" is still found to be the most effective in this area, the concentration for rats being 0.005% in a soaked whole wheat base and for mice 0.025% in a dry pinhead oatmeal base, although, in the case of the latter where infestations occur in dwellinghouses, it has often been found more satisfactory to use the acute poison alpha-chloralose. I am glad to report again that to date there has been no evidence in this County of the warfarin resistance being experienced in the Forth/Clyde valley which in that area necessitated the introduction of an alternative anti-coagulant poison "coumatetralyl".

Survey

The rodent operator carried out 1,104 inspections, particular regard being paid to properties which by their nature were the most likely to be infested.

Contract System

At 31st December, 1972 there were in force 35 contracts relating to 39 properties, 38 of which were agricultural in nature. 694 visits were made to these properties as a matter of routine and they received treatment as and when required.

The income from these contracts will, it is estimated, be approximately £416.68 at 15th May, 1973. This compares with the sum of £478 received from this source in the last financial year.

The decrease is due to a reduction of 25% made in respect of all contracts because of the prolonged absence from duty of the rodent operator through illness.

Agricultural Properties Outwith the Contract System

34 properties, the owners of which opted to pay for the rodent operator's services on the 90p per hour basis, were dealt with in this way during the year and accounts will be duly rendered at 15th May, 1973.

Properties Specially Liable to Infestation

Included in this category are 5 refuse tips; 4 sewage disposal plants; 1 slaughterhouse and its allied trades and 3 poultry rearing premises. 228 visits were made to these premises, including survey and treatment as and when required.

Dwellinghouses

These, together with non-profit making local authority properties, receive free survey and treatment on request, a practice recommended by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. 33 properties, both private and local authority owned, were inspected, all receiving treatment. 52 visits were made.

Business and Industrial Premises

12 such premises were inspected and treated. These included 4 shops, 6 hotels, 1 tweed mill and one joiner's yard. This necessitated a total of 36 visits.

Miscellaneous Properties

1 school, 1 hall and 1 hospital were inspected on request and minor infestations dealt with. The number of visits was 3.

Pests other than Rats and Mice

Although the Act restricts the duties of local authorities specifically to the eradication of rats and mice it has been the accepted practice for the rat catcher to deal with infestations of wasps, rabbits, moles, etc., where they occur, and where his assistance is requested and available. This practice was continued during 1972 and 6 cases of wasps, 5 of moles, 2 of rabbits and 1 of bats were dealt with. The number of visits was 22.

HOUSING

Local Authority and S.S.H.A. Houses

(a) *General Needs.* The erection of 1×4 apts., 4×3 apts. and 4×2 apts. Local Authority Houses was commenced at Broughton during the year. The provision of the previously programmed 2×3 apts. and 4×2 apts. houses at Eddleston was still held up by the inadequacy of the public water supply.

(b) *Glasgow Overspill.* No further houses in this category were erected by the Scottish Special Housing Association.

Private Enterprise Houses

The following were erected during or were under construction at the end of the year:—

	<i>Apartments per house</i>	<i>Housing Assoc. other than S.S.H.A.</i>	<i>For sale</i>	<i>For letting</i>	<i>Total</i>
Completed during 1972	<i>2 or less</i>	—	—	1	1
	3	—	1	—	1
	4	—	1	2	3
	<i>5 or more</i>	—	3	—	3
	Total	—	5	3	8

Under construction at end of 1972: 13 houses.

Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1972

This Act which in general terms came into force on 27th August, 1972 introduced, among other matters, the following provisions affecting, (a) the arrangements for the grant-aiding by local authorities of the erection of new houses intended for occupation by members of the agricultural population contained in Section 44 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1968; (b) the payment of discretionary improvement grants by local authorities in respect of houses already improved with grant-aid under certain enactments and (c) the conditions to be applied by local authorities to houses provided or improved with discretionary grant-aid.

In the case of new houses provided for agricultural workers, the Act terminated with effect from 3rd August, 1972 the arrangements for this type of grant-aid which in one form or another has been in existence since 1938. Secondly, whereas in the past earlier payment of grants under any of the following provisions:—

(a) Section 1 of the Hill Farming Act 1946

(b) Section 77 of the Agriculture (Scotland) Act 1948

(c) Section 100(1)(b) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1950.

(d) Section 22(2) of the Crofters (Scotland) Act 1955

and

(e) Section 44 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1968

in respect of a house invalidated the giving subsequently of discretionary improvement grant, the Act repeals this provision and the giving of improvement grant in these cases is now permitted subject (i) to any conditions attaching to the previous assistance having ceased to apply or (ii) to the previous assistance having been fully repaid.

The third measure of the Act mentioned above is certainly the most controversial one—that whereby the previously applied condition of discretionary grant aid to the effect that an owner could not sell a grant-aided improved or provided house for a period of three years following the completion of the improvement works without repaying to the local authority the outstanding portion of the grant and ancillary charges has been repealed, subject only to the condition that the sale must be for owner-occupation. Thus it is now open in Scotland for a person to acquire a sub-standard property, improve it with discretionary grant-aid to a normal maximum of £1,800 and immediately on completion sell it for owner-occupation at an enhanced value without repayment of grant.

Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1968 (as amended)

The increased local authority discretionary improvement and standard grant-aid to private persons introduced by the Government in August, 1971 and described in my Annual Report for that year, whereby the former was increased from a maximum of £1,200 to one of £1,800 and the latter from a normal maximum of £200 to one of £300 subject to the works being completed by 23rd June, 1973 certainly had the desired effect of stimulating house owners to improve their properties.

Improvement Grants to Private Persons. Whereas in 1970, 9 applications for improvement grant and in 1971, 16 applications were made to the County Council, in 1972 no fewer than 51 applications were dealt with, 36 having been approved by the end of the year involving a total approved expenditure of £106,399 and a grant element of £62,403. Since the inception of the Improvement Grant Scheme in 1949 two hundred and forty one applications relating to the conversion or improvement of two hundred and fifty-seven houses have been lodged. Of these only three have been refused and eighteen withdrawn. The overall expenditure approved by the County Council for grant purposes amounts to £365,135 and the grant aid promised and/or paid to £149,116. Until August 1972 this expenditure by the County Council was off-set by Government subsidy of 75% and after that by one of 90%.

Standard Grants. Against 2 applications received in 1970 and 5 in 1971, 11 applications for Standard Grant were made to the County Council in 1972. Since the inception of this form of grant in 1960,

thirty-three applications have been received, two of which were subsequently not proceeded with. The overall expenditure approved for grant purposes approximates £16,980 and the total grants promised and/or paid £5,796. The Exchequer contribution towards this sum is the same as that for the discretionary improvement grants.

General. The original expiry date for payment of the increased grants mentioned above, i.e. 23rd June, 1973, was informally extended by Scottish Development Department Circular No. 44/1972 until 23rd June, 1974. Legislation to give effect to this Circular had not been promulgated at the end of the year.

Improvement Grants to Local Authorities

The provision by the County Council by conversion of a disused office building in Walkerburn of 6×2 apts. flats for occupation by persons of retirement age with an attendant 3 apt. flat to house a supervisor was completed during the year, the Governmental grant-aid amounting to £650 per annum for a period of thirty years. This experiment in "semi-sheltered" housing is proving most successful and in my view has successfully established a precedent for similar provision elsewhere in the County.

Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1968—Section 44

This provision which empowered local authorities to grant-aid the erection of new houses for occupation by agricultural workers subject to conditions stipulating estimated life, type, dimensions and facilities to be provided was terminated as stated above with effect from 3rd August, 1972 by the Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1972.

Up till that time one application relating to the provision of one house was approved by the County Council in 1972.

Since the inception of the Council's scheme for grant-aiding the erection of this type of house in 1953, only twenty-six applications have been approved and four of these have not been proceeded with. Twenty-five houses in all have been provided, the grants paid totalling £7,260.

Rent (Scotland) Act 1971—Part V—Certificates of Disrepair

No applications were received during 1972 from tenants of private houses let under "controlled" tenancies in terms of this legislation which enables such tenants to apply to the local authority for a certificate stating that the accommodation they occupy (1) is not in good and tenantable repair and (2) is in any respect unfit for human habitation. The granting of such a certificate prevents the landlord from applying a rent increase to the property.

Rent (Scotland) Act 1971—Part VI—Qualification Certificates

The Act empowers the landlord of a house let under a “controlled” tenancy to apply to the local authority for a “qualification certificate” which if granted, has the effect of transforming the tenancy into a “regulated” tenancy, this in turn enabling the landlord to apply to the Rent Officer to determine a “fair” rent for the house.

Before granting such a certificate the local authority must be satisfied:

- (1) that the house is provided with all the standard amenities (i.e. bath, wash-hand basin and sink with hot and cold water supplies to these fittings, and W.C.)
- (2) that it is in good repair having regard to its age, character and locality and disregarding internal decorative condition; and
- (3) that it meets the tolerable standard for dwellinghouses specified in Section 2(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1969.

Appeal provisions for both landlord and tenant are of course, built into the Act.

Of two applications before the Council in 1972, one was granted and the other refused as the house in question failed to meet the tolerable standard.

Housing (Scotland) Act 1966—Section 15—Closing and Suspension Orders

After consideration of reports by me in terms of this legislation, the County Council placed Closing Orders on two dwellinghouses. In the case of one, the sitting tenant purchased the house and improved it with Standard Grant aid to the satisfaction of the Council who, on application, subsequently determined the Closing Order. In the other case, the unoccupied house was acquired by the owner/occupier of the adjoining house who at the end of the year was converting it, again with grant-aid, to provide additional living accommodation within his house.

An application for a further extension of a Suspension Order originally granted in terms of this Act to delay the effect of a Demolition Order placed on a single detached cottage was approved.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

Four applications for site licences in respect of four individual holiday caravans were dealt with during the year. Of these three were granted and the other was not proceeded with as planning permission was refused.

The County Council's Caravan and Camping Park at Rosetta House, Peebles referred to in previous reports came into operation in 1972,

providing high quality stances, facilities and site amenities for 100 touring caravans and 30 tents. It was obvious at the end of the season that this provision has been a successful enterprise by the local authority who can take credit for setting a precedent for other tourist-orientated bodies to follow.

As with every operation of this kind, there were, of course, various teething troubles but these have duly been overcome one by one. The only major short-fall lay in the inadequacy and perhaps more particularly in the location of the sanitary annexes serving the site. Steps have, however, been taken to rectify this matter by the provision of two more male/female toilet blocks at strategic points within the caravan complex. These should be ready for the 1973 season.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Four applications for approval in terms of the Council's Byelaws relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds were lodged and granted in respect of (1) the erection of a holiday hut; (2) the extension of a holiday hut and (3) the conversion of a house and a shop to holiday chalets.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Data as to the action taken in terms of this Act is provided in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The number of premises registered in terms of the Act was as follows:

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of premises newly registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspection during the year</i>	<i>Number of Employees</i>
Offices	—	—	6	12
Retail shops	—	—	3	18
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	—	—	6	28
Totals	—	—	15	58
			Males	23
			Females	35

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

The licence granted in previous years in respect of premises providing accommodation for 12 cats was renewed and a second licence permitting the boarding of dogs at other premises was issued.

THE RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS 1964 AND 1970

One riding establishment with a complement of eight horses was licensed under this legislation during the year after a satisfactory veterinary surgeon's report on the premises and animals had been obtained.

CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956 AND 1968

No action was taken in terms of these Acts during the year.

BURIAL GROUNDS

The maintenance of burial grounds is in the hands of the County Supervisor of Buildings. No conditions injurious or dangerous to public health occurred in these cemeteries during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

Sampling

Samples for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination were procured from private supplies on request or where application for grant-aid in terms of Part II of the Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1968 (as amended), or the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Acts 1941 and 1944 involved the testing of new sources of supply.

Eighteen bacteriological and eighteen chemical samples were taken as follows:—

	<i>Number of Samples Taken</i>	
	<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Bacteriological</i>
Investigational Samples (Housing Grants, suspected pollution, new sources, etc.)	17	17
School Swimming Pool	1	1

Public supplies are now regularly examined as a routine both chemically and bacteriologically by the South East of Scotland Water Board.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

West Linton

The sewage disposal plant serving the village and the residential camp school at Broomlee, continued to operate satisfactorily during 1972. All six samples of the effluent obtained for routine examination by the Tweed River Purification Board during the year complied with the Royal Commission standards. During the year a small sewage pumping station incorporating two Flygt submersible electrode-operated pumps to lift the domestic drainage from a small scheme of

seven houses to a higher level sewer in the village was brought into operation and preliminary discussions took place with a firm specialising in the erection of system-built houses in connection with the arrangements necessary to drain a site in Bogsbank Road on which they proposed to erect twenty private detached houses. Owing to existing sewer levels it is probable that such a development will involve a similar but larger low-level sewer/pumping station/high-level sewer provision.

This quickening expansion of West Linton and its consequential increased load on the existing already fully-taxed sewerage system leads one inevitably to the conclusion that sooner rather than later the County Council will be faced with a costly enlargement of the system and possibly indeed of the sewage disposal plant itself.

Carlops

The small disposal works serving this village again operated well in 1972, seven of the eight routine effluent samples taken being well within the Royal Commission standards. The failing sample was only marginally beneath the standard for suspended solids content (39 parts per million as against the required 30 parts per million).

Walkerburn

As forecast in my last report, the Consulting Engineers retained by the Innerleithen Burgh and Peebles County Sewage Joint Committee advanced their proposals for the modernisation and extension of the sewage works serving jointly Innerleithen and Walkerburn so that the end of the year saw firm recommendations brought forward on design and machinery, the principal item of equipment still to be decided being the mechanical sludge drying apparatus which is to be installed. It is hoped that early in 1973 the form this will take will have been decided so that the scheme can be processed to a practical starting date in the Autumn of 1973.

Broughton

The scheme referred to in previous reports for the provision of a sewerage system and sewage disposal plant to serve the Broughton/Calzeat area of the County after considerable postponement and hesitation caused in the main by Governmental restrictions on capital expenditure in 1969, was finalised by the consulting engineers towards the end of the year, the principal departure from previously prepared designs being the introduction of a packaged "Biodisc" treatment plant. The main features of this plant are its ability to provide cheaply and effectively primary and secondary treatment of the sewage with sludge holding facilities within the one tank, its relatively low initial installation and maintenance costs, its freedom from odour- and noise-nuisance and its minimal land requirements and impact on surrounding amenities. Site investigation works in connection with the siting of sewers, pumping stations and plant authorised by the County Council and approved by the Scottish Development Department were complete by the end of the year.

These Sections of this Act (1) apply penalties, in the first case a fine not exceeding £100, for the unauthorised dumping on any land of motor vehicles or parts thereof or other material and (2) set forth the responsibilities and powers of local authorities to secure the removal and destruction of abandoned vehicles. Although in 1972 action had to be taken on one occasion only, and that informally, to persuade an owner to remove a car he had abandoned on open land, all the trends and evidence suggest that in future this will be a growing problem particularly in rural areas. I was fortunate enough this year, however, to locate a scrap merchant equipped and prepared to remove car shells from Peeblesshire to his reduction plant at Duns, Berwickshire without charge to the local authority. It is to be hoped that this arrangement will remain a viable one as it solves a very difficult problem for the small local authority.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

The County Cleansing Department continued to operate in 1972 with three refuse collecting vehicles (one Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic 25 cub. yds. and two Dennis Paxit II 16/24 cub. yds. collectors) each manned by a crew of two. As in previous years, two of these vehicles were predominantly concerned with domestic and trade refuse collection and disposal and the third was mainly used to collect litter from the litter bins in villages, lay-byes and picnicking spots throughout the County. Additionally the department has a Landrover, tank trailer and mobile mechanical pump, which are operated normally in the off-season by the litter collection crew operating on a charge basis to empty private septic tanks.

Refuse Disposal

The department continued to operate with three refuse tips—at Deepsykehead serving the Eddleston, West Linton and Blyth Bridge areas of the County, at Muirburn Farm serving Broughton, Tweedsmuir and Skirling districts and at Horsburgh Castle Quarry serving the Walkerburn, Traquair and Manor areas. During the year it again proved necessary to purchase covering material for all tips from a gravel quarry at Eddleston. This is a fairly expensive practice but in the interests of landowners, public and environment alike an inescapable one.

Since the report in 1967 of a Working Party appointed by the then Minister of Housing and Local Government to examine refuse collection and storage arrangements in England and Wales but relevant in many of its findings and recommendations to Scotland it has been in my mind to try to improve storage and collection arrangements in the County. To this end, I recommended to the Landward Health and Housing Committee that as a pilot scheme, a refuse collection system based on individual house polythene bins provided by the County Council and having replaceable inner plastic liners or sacks be introduced at Eddleston and to serve the "semi-sheltered" old people's housing block at Walkerburn. While accepting the latter, the Committee felt that they would prefer to defer consideration of the larger scheme pending further evidence of its likely success.

General

From discussions with the Burgh Surveyors of Peebles and Innerleithen and from experience of the limitations both in space and practices of refuse disposal arrangements within the Landward Area of the County, it becomes increasingly obvious and urgent that steps be taken to resolve the problem of refuse disposal for at least a twenty to thirty year period in respect of Peeblesshire as a whole, bearing in mind particularly that from 1975 onwards the present three public cleansing authorities will be amalgamated into Tweeddale District Council. This very unification in itself it is to be hoped should provide certain of the factors and incentives essential to the solution of the problem, namely sufficient finance to acquire in one way or another, suitable land for one central tip site, sufficient finance to provide the labour and equipment to maintain it to really acceptable standards and a centralised control enabling the present five tips to be replaced by one.

Litter

The County Litter Service established in 1968 again proved its worth in 1972 as evidenced by the tidy state of the County when compared with certain of the surrounding districts. It is an ever expanding service particularly of course in the summer months when incidentally staffing problems are at their worst with holiday commitments etc. There is inevitably a tendency to fuse this service with the general refuse collection service and already it is called upon to collect domestic refuse from isolated properties in outlying areas where it is servicing litter bins and also to undertake the clearance of refuse containers from caravan sites—a not inconsiderable addition to its work-load in summer when one considers the discards from 100 caravans and 30 tents, the restaurant complex and the picnic area at the Council's Caravan and Camping Park at Rosetta House alone which is visited twice per week.

Acts of vandalism against litter bins flourished in 1972 culminating towards the end of the year in the arrest of three youths whose cases are due to be dealt with by the Sheriff early in 1973.

Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act 1972.

Deposit of Poisonous Waste (Notification of Removal or Deposit) Regulations 1972.

This Act (1) makes it an offence punishable by heavy penalties to deposit on any land any poisonous, noxious or polluting waste in circumstances in which it might cause danger to persons or animals or might pollute any water supply and (2) introduces a notification procedure under which those concerned are required to give local authorities and river purification boards information about the nature and quantities of certain wastes arising or being deposited in their areas.

The Regulations specify those wastes, the deposit of which normally will not involve the above-mentioned notification procedure. These exemptions, which are numerous, constitute what is regarded as an acceptable risk in the interests of restricting the numbers of notifications to a reasonable figure. It is to be noted, however, that the exemption of waste by class or type applies only to waste which does not contain any hazardous quantity or concentration of any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter and does not exempt the depositor from complying with the generality of the Act.

Discussions have been held with the Inspector and Chemist of the Tweed River Purification Board to establish procedures for administering the provisions of the Act and Regulations and a survey of the County Council's tipping sites made. It is expected that the problem in the County will not be an onerous one, the most likely toxic wastes being empty agricultural chemical containers discarded by farmers. There is, of course, always the chance of industry in other parts of the country acquiring a tipping site in Peeblesshire and it is here that the greatest danger lies.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The work covered in this report could not have been carried out without the full support I have received from my staff and I wish to record my appreciation of this.

Likewise, I would like to thank my colleagues, in this and other local authorities and the officers of the central government departments with whom I have had dealings for their ready assistance.

Finally, I am grateful to the Convener and the members of the County Council for their support and consideration.

I. R. M. GUTHRIE,
County Sanitary Inspector.

COUNTY BUILDINGS,
PEEBLES.

